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THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Ninety-Sixth Anniversary of Our National Independence.

How the Day was Observed in this City and Elsewhere.

Parade of the First Division National Guard.

Exhibition of Fire-Works in the Public Parks.

Public and Private Celebrations Throughout the Union.

Yesterday being the ninety-sixth anniversary of our National Independence, there was the usual noise and excitement, especially after sunset, when the heat had partially subsided, and people could breathe a little easier. The terrible heat that has prevailed for the past few days seemed to reach its maximum yesterday, and consequently there was little effort in this City at celebrating the national holiday, beyond the consumption of unlimited quantities of fire-crackers and torpedoes by boys and girls. Go where you would, the inevitable cracker exploded under your feet, much to the delight of the juveniles, and the noise was at times almost deafening. Now and then a group of ambitious boys got up a regular fusilade by igniting a whole pack of crackers under a barrel, capering round it like Indians in their war-dance, and it frequently happened that the pedestrian in the streets would be startled by the fall of a torpedo shower from the windows overhead, his astonishment being considered great fun by a bevy of laughing girls. The street corners were in the possession of the boys of larger growth, many of them rowdies though, and, by the use of pistols, they contrived to make a respectable addition to the noise of the day. Everywhere the sidewalks were littered with the remnants of fire-crackers and torpedoes—in the avenues up-town, the fashionable cross streets, and in the poorer neighborhoods. All shared alike in that respect, whatever they may have differed in others, so that the City seemed to be carpeted with bits of red and white paper, while the smell of gunpowder lingered in the heated air as it used to do on the Southern battle fields during the war.

With snapping fire-crackers and an occasional pistol discharge, the juveniles managed to pass the hot day tolerably well, the threatening shower not troubling them until it finally arrived after 8 o'clock, though when the rain did come it was a blessing indeed, as it cooled the air, laid the dust and gave renewed life and vigor to thousands who had gasped for breath all day. Steadily falling in generous fashion, the streets and house-tops were soon wetted by the rain, while the atmosphere became clear and refreshing, the vivid heat-lightning and thunder destroying the close and oppressive condition of the air by setting it in sudden motion. The rain came with considerable parade of flying clouds, storms of dust and fierce hot winds, all of which made the rain appear the more refreshing, as it followed in their wake. Having come it remained for an hour, the weather becoming clear and delightfully cool for the remainder of the evening, when the fun grew fast and furious. Then the business of consuming fire-works was began on a more extended scale. In the Parks immense crowds of people assembled to witness the public displays provided by the Department of Parks, the time meanwhile being pleasantly filled up by the music of the bands. But these displays, fine as they were, were not the most interesting to the general observer. Scarcely had darkness fallen upon the City than there seemed to rise from every part bright lights of almost every known color. The usual canopy of reflected light to be seen on any night from the house-tops was last evening enlivened by the swift passage of dazzling rockets with their fiery trains of sparks. Bombs exploding, roman candles popping, and pot-fires burning, made the City appear as though on fire, as indeed it was very often. Viewed from the roof of the TIMES office, the scene was a peculiarly interesting one. The great crowd of people beneath in the square and Park, and the brilliant fire-works and set pieces, gave the vicinity a lively and holiday appearance, while far up town, and on either hand, in Brooklyn and Jersey City, countless rockets were mounting in the air, crossing each other in their paths like stars falling from the firmament. Now and then the set fires and blue-lights would throw some well-known building into prominence, the lights and shadows occasioned by the fire-works creating an effective, though fleeting picture. The roar and hum of the City seemed hushed for once, though it was only to take new shape in the whizzing rockets, deafening bomb, or fizzing wheel or serpent. Rattle and bang, snap and roar, whiz and sputter were the noises of the night, varied now and then by the clatter of a fire-engine, on its way to extinguish a piece of fire-work not contemplated by the owners. Such was the celebration in this City yesterday, just as it has been for years and years in the past, and as it will, no doubt, be for years to come. To make as much noise as you can, and consume as much fire-work as you can afford, seems to be the popular idea of celebrating the Glorious Fourth now, just as it used to be before our Union was threatened with destruction, only to be restored by four years of bloody war. In those years the Fourth of July was generally celebrated by opposing armies who fought desperately and played with the dreadful enginery of war instead of the comparatively harmless fire-work so dear to every juvenile in our land.

We present today interesting descriptions of the scenes and incidents of the celebration of the Fourth in this City and elsewhere.

The Parade of the National Guard.

As early as 7 o'clock yesterday morning the regiments, which were to participate in the military parade, began to assemble in the neighborhood of Bond-street and Broadway and that usually quiet neighborhood was soon aroused with the music of the bands and the shouting of the officers, placing their men in line. The First Brigade formed in close column of companies in Bond-street, Batteries C and G in Amity-street; the Second Brigade on Great Jones-street, Batteries B and K on Fourth-street, west of Broadway; the Third Brigade on Fourth-street, east of Broadway, and the separate troop cavalry on Broadway, north of Bleecker-street. Soon after 8 o'clock the First Brigade marched into Broadway, and preceded on the line of march, the Second and Third Brigades falling in behind. After marching up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, Fourteenth-street to Eighth-avenue, up Eighth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, through Thirty-fourth-street to Fifth-avenue, down Fifth-avenue to the Worth Monument, they were reviewed by Gen. Shaler and staff at that point, and afterward dismissed. There was a very large attendance of the members, and each regiment appeared in good order, but the great heat of the sun had its effect upon the men, and at different points they dropped from the ranks overcome with the heat. Col. Chas. S. Spencer and his Fifth Regiment, looked very well. The Ninth turned out in good numbers, and were applauded at various points along the route. The gray-coated Seventh were missing, but probably were enjoying themselves in the shade at Saratoga; with this exception, the whole of the First Division turned out.

After passing the reviewing stand the regiments departed for their armories, but several of the men dropped from the ranks and walked on the shady pavement.

After the parade the Sixth Regiment entertained the veterans of 1812 at their armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Third-avenue.

At the Central Park.

It is to be feared that the lower classes of New-York do not appreciate as they should the glorious Central Park. For yesterday, of all the thousands that crowded through the gates and rambled delightedly through its lovely glades, almost the whole belonged to the middle and wealthy part of the community. Almost all the great breadths of green-sward were marked "Common," and people might have reclined on the short velvety grass and surveyed the blue above the trees with the delicious feeling that they had nothing to do and nothing to pay. Those who chose to come there yesterday dispersed themselves so evenly over the place that it would have been difficult to say which was the most attractive part. Fathers of families as a general thing seemed to prefer the oases of turf among the shrubberies, where, shielded from the fierce rays of the sun, they read in peace while the children played around. But there were many who, after fixing themselves in this way as they fondly hoped for all the morning, could not resist the entreaties of their offspring, who, tugging at their coat tails, sternly demanded to be taken to see the sea lions. The tank of these beautiful, soft-mannered creatures is just behind the building devoted to the carnivorous brutes, and those who loitered for a few minutes around their dens wished to remain for a good half hour to watch the gambols of the sea lions in the water. So there was continually a crowd here. The fair sex were to a woman lost in admiration, and every moment broke out into interjectional remarks. "O, what mild eyes they have!" "My, how gentle they seem!" "O, what pretty creatures!" And it must be admitted that these praises were not undeserved, for of all the pets in the Park none are so worthy of a visit as these affectionate seals. The northern and wilder part of the Park was greatly frequented in the morning also, and there were pleasant parties grouped around baskets in every direction. Spotless white damask cloths were spread upon the green turf, dishes of cold chicken and tongue were placed upon them, plates, knives and forks were distributed amid a running fire of jokes and a rippling accompaniment of musical laughter. And then the *al fresco* lunchers "sailed in" and did ample justice to their fare. It was not different from what they ate every day; but it was such fun to hold one's plate in his lap, and it was such a pleasure to the gentlemen to render to their lady friends the little services which the occasion permitted, and it was so pleasant to eat in the open air, in defiance of wandering caterpillars and obtrusive beetles, that everybody ate with an appetite that seemed astonishing. Champagne, too, when imbibed out of tea-cups, has a new and delicious flavor—quite unknown to the staid beings who insist on *soucoupes*; and those who have eaten strawberries with their fingers alone can realize how good that exquisite fruit tasted yesterday in Central Park. The traveler from abroad who noted, or might have noted, such scenes yesterday, will realize that there are occasions on which Americans can be happy in an innocent, inexpensive, natural manner.

Toward the afternoon there was a gradual gravitation toward the mall, the terrace, and the lake. For the band was to play there at 3½, and everybody wanted to be within hearing. By degrees all the seats in the vicinity were occupied, and the mall became alive with a moving mass, and the restaurant on the height above, on the right hand side, became crowded, and the ice-creamery under the archway had every table occupied with animated groups. Dodworth's Band arrived and began to pour forth delicious strains to everybody's contentment, and when the notes of a favorite sanottische rippled through the Summer air bright eyes glanced dangerously and little feet moved mechanically, as if impelled to follow the sweet measure. But, while every one was filled to the heart's core with enjoyment, the blue sky had become hidden with dark, threatening clouds, heavy cumuli, black as midnight in the centre, and with edges of gray, torn, twisted, and distorted into a thousand shapes. Here and there were masses of detached grayish-white vapor that scudded rapidly across the heavens with a velocity that meant mischief. It grew dark gradually, but it seemed suddenly, because evident that no one had been paying attention to the atmospheric changes. All at once there darted from heaven to earth a vivid flash of forked lightning, followed by a tremendous peal of thunder that came almost simultaneously. There was an ominous pause of a few seconds, then a few drops fell, and then, before the stupefied assemblage had had time to stir, there descended a perfect deluge of rain. It came down in torrents, and then there was a stampede for the ice-creamery under the archway. But here was a terrible difficulty. The floods of rain had filled the platform between the two stairways with water a foot deep. As this place was some eighty feet broad, the ladies gazed at it shudderingly. Their cavaliers looked enchanted. There was no help for it; they had to be carried across. Some shut their eyes tightly, and submitted to the inexorable necessity with graceful meekness; others struggled, and made the transit rather difficult for their transported escorts. There were some poor young gentlemen, not over strong, who were in attendance on ladies of considerable size. They hesitated, and after a moment's whispered consultation in the pouring rain, turned back and made a simultaneous break for the restaurant above. For two hours the unfortunates had to endure their indifferent quarters, but at length, at sunset, the rain ceased, and the sky was adorned with a thousand crimson blushes for its misconduct in wetting the good people of New-York. Some now went home, but a great many determined to remain and to enjoy the delicious freshness of the air and the thousand agreeable odors of the trees, the shrubs and flowers. "O how sweet the lindens smell," was the remark on every lip, and the quiet twilight hour after the rain was perhaps the sweetest, the dearest of them all.

The Day Among the Germans.

The main feature of the German celebration was the picnic and Summer-nights festival held at Jones' Wood under the auspices of the New-York Saengerbund Societies, for which extensive arrangements had been made. The park was during the afternoon attended by crowds of people who, notwithstanding the hot weather, in the protecting shade of the foliage and trees fully enjoyed themselves. The vocalists of the Saengerbund at intervals entertained the visitors by some choice vocal performances. In addition to the Saengerbund Societies, numbering about fourteen organizations, were the Aeschuetz Bund, the Germania Social Club, the Schillerbund, of Brooklyn, and the Landwehr Verein. Early in the morning they formed a procession at head-quarters, at the Germania Assembly Rooms. Major Sauer acted as Marshal of the procession, which, with banners flying and attended by several music corps, passed through the principal streets of the east side, attracting general attention. At the foot of Eighth-street the procession embarked on board of a steamer bound for the festival grounds, where the day was fully enjoyed until at 5½ o'clock in the afternoon the rain-storm slightly but temporarily interrupted the festivities; the refreshing shower was, however, hailed with general satisfaction. The field music and drum corps of the Fifth Regiment had arranged a Fourth of July celebration at Hamilton Park, on Sixty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, consisting of a pic-nic and Summer-nights festival which attracted a large attendance of visitors during the afternoon. The festivities were wound up in the evening by a display of fire-works and an illumination.

The German lager-beer establishments and places of amusement along the Bowery, in most of which special arrangements had been made to entertain the public by vocal, musical and dramatic performances, secured a large patronage of pleasure-seekers during the day.

The Day Among the Colored People.

Although the colored people had made no special arrangements to celebrate the day, no class of citizens entered into the spirit of the occasion with more enthusiasm. They were out in large numbers enjoying the noisy explosions which greeted their ears. "I dar to goodness," said one of them, son of Africa, "I never enjoyed the Fof of July so much in my life as I have in these here latter years; I used to always look on it as de white man's holiday, something that I had nuffin to do with. It 'aint so now. This here Foff of July is as much my day now as it is all white man's." A colored man about six feet high came out of a small alley into Crosby-street, and looking cautiously around him, elevated a big, old-fashioned double-barreled pistol. Closing his eyes, he fired both barrels in succession, and then retired up the alley with the air of a man who had discharged a most important duty. There was barely a colored man or boy that was not supplied with a good share of Fourth-of-July ammunition in its various shapes. A number of dinners were given by various colored citizens of note. One of the most recherché of these was that of Mr. MARS, Janitor of the Continental Bank, in Nassau-street. The affair came off in the bank building, and was attended by a large company. Our colored citizens have tastes, like their white brethren, for the water and the green fields of the country. They were to be seen in numbers at Staten Island, Hoboken, Long Island, Long Branch, and were sprinkled among the crowds on the various excursion boats. On the whole, it may be truly said that no class of our citizens enjoyed more fully the Fourth of July than our colored population. They felt proud of that great country which emancipated so many of their race, and joined with patriotic fervor in yesterday's demonstration.

The Day at New-York Juvenile Asylum.

The children of this institution, which is at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, had a grand celebration. After brief exercises in the chapel, suited to the occasion, the children—450 boys and ninety girls—formed in procession, with the Asylum Cornet Band, composed of twenty-one boys, at the head, followed by the Asylum Temperance Society, numbering seventy-five boys, in their regalia and with banners, and after them the remainder of the boys and the girls with the teachers. The procession made a very fine appearance. Leaving the Asylum, they marched down Broadway to One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, across to Tenth-avenue, and back to the beautiful oak grove on the Asylum grounds. Here they rested on the grass an hour, entertained by the firing of cannon and the music of the band, then returned to their play-ground and partook of lemonade. After a bountiful dinner, with dessert of candy and pea-nuts, they returned to the play-ground, each with a pack of fire-crackers, and many with fire-works furnished by their friends, and made lively music. A holiday supper with lemonade, and fire-works in the evening, witnessed by all the children, concluded the festivities.

At the down-town branch of the Asylum, the House of Reception, in Thirteenth-street, where there are 120 boys, the day was spent in firing crackers, torpedoes, &c. At 12 o'clock the boys were provided with lemonade, pea-nuts, candies and pine-apples. The President, Mr. A. R. Wetmore, was present, and drew forth cheer after cheer from the boys for the ample provision made for their enjoyment. During the evening they were entertained in the chapel with songs and addresses by some of their own number.

Meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated the Fourth in their usual time-honored manner by the annual meeting at the New-York Society Library and a dinner at Delmonico's. The meeting was called to order at noon, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL.D., President, in the chair, and the proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. Marinus Willett. The minutes of the last meeting being read and adopted, the reading of the Treasurer's report followed, the report showing a balance of $3,648 54 in the bank. On motion, it was resolved to invest $2,000 of this amount in bonds. A committee was appointed with power to call a meeting of the Society on the 22d of February next, Washington's Birthday. The Secretary announced the deaths of Mr. William Irving Graham, late Secretary of the Society, and Gen. Robert H. Anderson, late a honorary member. Mr. John B. Varick was admitted to membership in the right of his late father, Richard Varick.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D.; Vice-President, Wm. S. Popham; Secretary, M. Willett; Treasurer, Henry H. Ward; Assistant Treasurer, John Torrey, M. D., LL. D.; Chaplain, Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.

Standing Committee—Pierre Van Cortlandt, Wm. Stuart, Wickham Hoffman, Wm. H. Crosby, John W. Greaton, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., E. W. Chrystie, John Schuyler.

Delegates to the General Society—Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., Wm. S. Popham, J. W. Greaton, Henry H. Ward, Rev. Marinus Willett.

After the benediction had been pronounced, the members formed in procession, and preceded by the standard-bearer carrying the flag of the Society, they marched to Delmonico's, where an excellent dinner awaited their arrival. Among the gentlemen present were Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. John Cochrane, Major Popham, Prof. John Torrey, Rev. Marinus Willett, John W. Greaton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Gen. Thomas Machin, Wm. H. Crosby, John Schuyler, Thos. W. Chrystie, Wm. Earle, Wm. H. Leggett, Theodosius Fowler, Col. John V. Plume and others. After dinner several toasts were drank and responded to by Hon. Hamilton Fish, Gen. Cochrane, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., and others.

Celebration of the Tammany Society.

Independence Day was celebrated yesterday by the Tammany Society with the customary flourish of trumpets on the part of its leaders, but numerically considered, or regarding the status of those who composed the assemblage, the celebration contrasted very unfavorably with similar demonstrations in former years. It is not to be supposed that this was attributable to any feeling indicative of a want of patriotism among the people generally, but the developments of the frauds of the Tammany Ring have had the effect of inducing the honest people of New-York to regard the organization altogether with suspicion, and to believe that connection with it under any shape, while it is branded and stigmatized as it is now, would entail political discredit. Hence it was that at the hour for the commencement of the exercises, yesterday, despite the attractions of an admirable band and a *déjeuner* which was open to all comers, the hall was comparatively empty. At 10 o'clock scarcely 100 persons were present, and the exercises were necessarily delayed for an hour after the time announced for their commencement. At 10½ o'clock the members of the Society marched in order from an ante-room to the stage, the Grand Sachem, Hon. Augustus Schell, occupying the chair. There were also present on the platform Hon. James Brooks, Hon. Wm. R. Roberts, Dr. Thomas Cottman, Hon. S. S. Cox, John T. Agnew, Gideon J. Tucker, Judge Spencer, Gen. McMahon, Col. Dunlop, John Fox, E. P. Norton, Major Tully, one of the veterans of 1812, and many others. The Chairman, in the course of his address of welcome, said:

Before the sun of another Fourth of July shall shed its welcome light upon the earth, our institutions are destined to bear the strain of another Presidential election. The last three elections of the chief executive officer of the Government were held on the eve, in the midst, and at the close of a conflict of arms. Peace has been restored. Those who sought to sever the Union of States which the constitution was destined to secure, have ceased their ineffectual struggle, but the blessings and privileges of peace and free Government are withheld from them by the policy of an Administration which it has now become our patriotic duty to overthrow. A military government maintains a tyrant pressure upon the necks of a submissive and loyal people. We ought now to pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to remove that pressure, and to restore to the Government the principles and practices which the men of '76 recognized as those which alone could secure the happiness of our people. This year will become an important epoch in the history of the Government. We design, by the aid of that Divine Providence which watched over the Republic in the days of its infancy, to protect it from assailment and destruction in the hour of its manhood and strength. I do not expect too much from this ancient and honorable society when I assert that we mean that the Government shall not remain what it now is—a military Government—but that it shall give place to a government of civilians; that it shall not become what it threatens to become—an Imperial Government, but that it shall forever be what its founders intended it should be—a Union of sovereign and independent States, each recognizing the obligation and receiving the protection of the Federal Constitution. We mean that war taxes, unnecessary for the maintenance of the credit of the Government, shall not be levied upon the people in time of peace. We mean that the taxes necessary for an economical administration of the Government, and for the payment of the interest on the public debt shall be so levied as not to paralyze the industry of the people. And we believe that the nominees of the Baltimore Convention will do all in their power to change the policy of recent Administrations, which threatens the existence of our State rights and of our personal liberties. The signs of the times betoken that our people are ready to respond, and that from this time henceforward it shall become an American maxim, "That military government shall cease when the necessity for its maintenance shall no longer exist." [Applause.]

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. Cottman, after which

Mr. James Brooks delivered the address of the day. In a clear and comprehensive manner he sketched the rise of the Republic, describing *en passant* the struggles of 1800, which resulted in the formation of the two great political parties—the Federalists, headed by Hamilton, and the Democratic Party, whose great leader was Jefferson. He explained the principles which each party endeavored to carry out, and remarked there were men in this country, especially the Puritans, who considered that all personal liberty should be restrained, that the individual should be little or nothing, that the Government should be everything, that the Church and State should be united, and that no man should be allowed the exercise of the ballot who did not belong to the established Church. He ridiculed these doctrines as inconsistent with the principles of republicanism, and declared that, no matter who that man was in whom was concentrated all the powers of the Government, whether he was an Emperor, a Czar, a Monarch, or a President of the United States, if he held the sword absolutely in one hand and the treasury in the other he was the personified picture of despotism. [Cheers.] In 1872 we have laws worse than the Alien and Sedition laws which created a revolution in 1800. The Senate of the United States passed a bill suspending the habeas corpus with the sole purpose of depriving the people of their liberties and perpetuating this imperial despotism which now existed. [Cheers.] Fortunately the people themselves became aroused to a consciousness of their danger, and in the reaction which decided the fate of the bill the tyrants trembled as tyrants only can. [Applause.] The speaker referred to the colored Social Rights bill and the bill empowering the military to participate in the elections as measures calculated to destroy our republican institutions, and maintained that the spirit which rose against them to success would lead the Democratic Party to triumph in the next campaign. [Applause.] He denied the assertion that Democracy was dead. It could not die. It was as immortal as man, and the energy of its life, its spirit, and its purpose would be demonstrated on next November to the complete annihilation of the imperial despotism now dominant at Washington. [Cheers.]

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Brooks for his address.

Hon. S. S. Cox delivered a short address, contending that there never was in the history of International law, or in the intercourse between nations, so mean, so contemptible and desperate a consumption of humble pie as the present Government of the United States showed at Geneva. [Applause.] The Administration was so gorged with it they could not digest it, but the people would prescribe a medicine. The Government knuckled down to Great Britain; they wanted another Declaration of Independence, and whether it was written at Cincinnati by Horace [cheers] White, [laughter,] or Horace Greeley at Baltimore, the life-long enemy of Democracy, [cheers,] they were determined to have it. He was then nominating a candidate for the Presidency, though he would not say whether or not he received instructions on the subject, but at Baltimore he would act for the interest of his party and the country. [Cheers.] He concluded by expressing his firm conviction in the triumph of the Democratic Party.

Addresses were also delivered by William R. Roberts, Gen. McMahon, Elisha P. Norton, Mr. Chandler and others, and the exercises terminated.

The Display of Fire-Works at the City Hall and Elsewhere.

At the City Hall, the centre of attraction, the gathering numbered about 10,000, although the early part of the evening promised to be unfavorable to the intended programme. Dark clouds gathered overhead and vivid lightning flashed across the sky. After the copious shower, which fell at 8 o'clock, people began to breathe more freely, and, though the aspect of the sky continued of the same inky hue, the sight-seers commenced to assemble. The cars brought down their loads from up-town, and soon the Park presented a lively and an animated appearance.

It was observable that the different nationalities of the City had collected in groups, discussing those topics which interested them most. Under a tree, at the south-west of the proposed fountain, were stretched a number of Italian women, bronzed and dirty, their husbands lounging about with all that lazy abandon which one sees on the lazzaroni at Naples or on the steps of some of the churches at Rome. The Celestials, clean and neat in dress, had secured a good position to observe the display. The German, with his frau and little ones, was retiring and unobtrusive, but managed to have a fair vantage-ground. Most prominent in the front ranks was that class of Bohemians which is usually seen about the Park, and whose life is a mystery to many. The great mass of the crowd was composed of men of the artisan and working classes. All seemed pleased with the anticipation of a pleasant evening, and good humor and kindness prevailed.

The Police from the First, Second, Third and neighboring Precincts, under the command of Capt. Leary, formed a cordon around the City Hall. The music, supplied by the Eleventh Regiment Band, punctual to time, struck up a spirited march, followed, during the evening, by "The Star-spangled Banner," "Red, White and Blue," and other patriotic airs.

The display of fire-works commenced with a discharge of Roman candles, rockets, Bengal fire, &c., after which was exhibited a wheel of Maltese and Chinese fires, with crimson and green stars, changing to ruby. A sun, with colored centre, ending in a *feu de joie*. A crimson rose changing to a sunflower and ornamented with all the prismatic colors. The programme was fully carried out, and was much applauded. During the evening the lightning became more intense and vivid, and the sky frequently was as brilliantly illuminated. The rockets, Roman candles, serpents, and other pyrotechnic projectiles showed well in the dark, stormy background, but when anon a dazzling flash shot athwart the heavens the efforts of the artist paled and were lost. About 9½ the rain, which had been long threatening, commenced to fall, and soon descended in sufficient force to compel the people to seek shelter. The greater number braved the storm for a short time longer, until the last rocket shot across the darkness of the sky, when the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home," and all then dispersed.

At Tompkins-square and Mt. Morris a similar programme was followed out, and the attendance at both was quite large. In some respects the pyrotechnic display was not equal to that of former years.

The fire-works at the Battery last evening were witnessed by an immense crowd of people, which filled every available nook and space in the extensive grounds and streets about Castle Garden. The rain interfered to some extent in the discharge of all of the fire-works, but the major part of the programme was carried out. At Madison-square the programme as regarded the fire-works and music was the same as that presented to the public at the Battery. A very large number of persons assembled there to witness the festivities.

Accidents of the Day.

Daniel Loughman, aged forty-six, of No. 40 Forsyth-street, fell from the fire-escape, on the second story of his residence, and was fatally injured. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

William Desmond, aged eleven, of No. 242 Cherry-street, was accidentally drowned while bathing, yesterday, at Pier No. 49 East River. Body not recovered.

Charles Steward, aged sixteen, of No. 279 Canal-street, was accidentally shot with a pistol by David Page, of No. 281 West-street, while he was standing at the corner of Spring and West streets. Page was arrested. Steward was severely wounded.

John Foeller, aged twenty-nine, of No. 124 Macdougal-street, while lying on a truck in the yard of his residence, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was accidentally shot by some unknown person. Wound slight.

Anthony Eiler, aged thirteen, of No. 16½ Downing-street, shot off the third finger of his left hand with a pistol which he was discharging.

Lawrence Kennedy, aged twelve, of No. 114 West Thirty-fifth-street, accidentally shot himself in the thigh with a pistol, and was severely injured.

Christopher McLaughlin was accidently shot and slightly injured by Wm. Reilly, of No. 311 East Thirty-second-street, while playing with a pistol.

Frederick Kilderdorf, aged fourteen, of No. 182 Sixth-avenue, was severely burned about the face by the explosion of a bottle of powder, while firing off a cannon in Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Taken home.

Paul Arobes, aged ten, of No. 14 Court-street, Brooklyn, was severely burned about the face and hands by fire-crackers. Taken to his home.

Mortimer Smith, aged fourteen, residing at Broadway and Fifty-second-street, accidentally shot off the little finger of his left hand. Taken home.

John Dugan, aged thirteen, of No. 332 East Twenty-second-street, had his hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John O'Neill, aged fourteen, of No. 34 Cherry-street, was accidentally shot in the arm by some unknown person.

Patrolman Malarkey, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was severely burned about the hands and face while extinguishing a fire at No. 44 Sixth-avenue. He was attended by Dr. Orton.

Conrad Stimson, aged sixteen, of One Hundred and Sixth-street and Third avenue, had his right hand injured by the explosion of a pistol.

Simon Wolf, aged forty-six, German, of No. 234 East Fifty-fifth-street, was shot in the right wrist by some unknown person, while he was sitting in the barber's-shop at No. 1,049 Second-avenue.

John Yager, aged fourteen, of No. 601 East Twelfth-street, accidentally shot himself through the left hand with a pistol. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Rice, aged ten years, of No. 45 West-street, was severely injured by the explosion of a bottle of powder at West and Rector streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

James H. Boyle, aged ten, of No. 475 Tenth-avenue, was shot through the palm of his hand, while handling a pistol at his home, and was seriously injured.

Bailey Loy, aged twenty-four, of Orange, N. J., fell on the sidewalk at Chambers-street and Broadway, and cut his head severely. Taken to Park Hospital.

James Gillespie, of No. 387 Washington-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 34 North River, and was rescued from drowning by Officer O'Connell, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Simon Goldberg, aged three years, of No. 51 Orchard-street, had both his legs injured by the explosion of a large torpedo thrown on the ground by an unknown lad. Sent home.

Charles Sinzner, aged sixteen, of No. 193 Seventh-street, was accidentally shot through the hand by the explosion of a pistol. Sent home.

David Arnold, (colored,) aged twenty-eight, of No. 143 Chrystie-street, was shot by the explosion of a pistol. Sent home.

August Romer, of No. 232 East Thirty-eighth-street, was accidentally shot by Frederick Frandantual, of No. 572 Second-avenue, and severely injured.

Thomas Kelly, aged fourteen, of No. 280 Mott-street, had his left hand severely lacerated by the premature discharge of a pistol. Bellevue Hospital.

Moses Ferdinand, aged twenty-five, of No. 167 East Thirty-fourth-street, was severely wounded in the right hand by the explosion of a pistol loaded with powder, which he was attempting to discharge. Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Marney, of No. 483 Second-avenue, was burned about the hands and leg by a fire-cracker accidentally thrown by boys.

John Peterson, aged thirteen, of No. 80 Vesey-street, burned about the hands and face by fire-crackers. Park Hospital.

James Sheehan, aged fourteen, of No. 106 Thompson-street, shot himself through the left hand, and was dangerously wounded. Sent home.

George Berricle, aged sixteen, of No. 148 East Houston-street, was accidentally shot in the abdomen with a pistol by Louis Schriber, a lad, while they were playing on the roof of Berricle's residence, and was dangerously injured. Attended by Dr. Maclay.

John Walker, of the corner of South and Fulton streets, while assisting passengers to board the steamer *Wyoming*, had his left leg caught between the dock and boat, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

At 8 o'clock last evening, George Ledgate, a Scotch carpenter, and Wm. Brocas, aged twenty-eight, of No. 117 Wilson-avenue, Brooklyn, while dancing with a party of friends on the steam-boat *James A. Stevens*, on the Harlem River, near McComb's Dam, fell overboard. Brocas was rescued, but Ledgate was struck with one of the paddle wheels, and sank almost instantly. His body was not recovered.

Wm. Boylston, aged thirty, of No. 48 Ridge-street, was accidentally shot in the breast with a pistol by Mena Miner, of No. 88 Hester-street, at her residence. He was attended by Dr. Seville and sent home.

Thomas Murphy, aged thirty-five, of No. 220 Elizabeth-street, was knocked down by his horse and severely injured. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Garry, a lad, residing at No. 409 East Fourteenth-street, was struck in the left side with a sky-rocket and seriously injured. Taken home.

Kate Winnierson, eleven years, of No. 78 Eldridge-street, was run over last night by car No. 108 of the Grand-street Railroad in Grand-street, and instantly killed. The driver of the car was arrested.

August Sleuth, a German machinist, thirty years of age, while firing a gun on the roof of No. 575 Pearl-street last night, had his left hand terribly mutilated by the bursting of the fire-arm. He was taken to Park Hospital and the limb amputated by Drs. Vandewater and Hardy.

James O'Brien, a boy, fourteen years old, residing at No. 41 Cherry-street, had his right hand badly injured last night while firing a pistol.

An unknown man, about forty-five years of age, was run over last evening, at Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, by car No. 89, of the Second-avenue Railroad, and instantly killed. The driver of the car was arrested.

William Skinner, twenty years, of No. 86 Bedford-street, was severely burnt about the face, last night, while firing Roman candles.

Fires Yesterday.

At 11½ A. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the second floor of the residence of Dr. Perry, No. 24 West Twenty-ninth-street. Damage, $150; insured.

At 7:25 A. M., a fire occurred on the roof of No. 118 West Broadway, caused by fire-works. Damage trifling.

A canvas awning at Sweeny's Hotel was set on fire by fire-works. Damage trifling.

At 9:30 A. M., the barn and stable of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, in Ninetieth-street, near Avenue A, took fire from fire-crackers and were totally destroyed. Damage, $800.

At 11 A. M., the awning in front of C. J. Acquier's store, No. 621 Sixth-avenue, was destroyed by fire. Damage, $30.

At 9½ A. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the frame building No. 167 Columbia-street, occupied by J. Keyworth & Co., as an auction store. Damage $1,000; insured for $2,000. The flames extended to the frame building No. 165 Columbia-street, occupied as a store and dwelling by Jacob Levi. Damage, $1,000.

At 9:35 A. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the three-story brick building No. 89 Avenue C, occupied by Wm. Zimmerman. Damage, $200.

The awning in front of No. 44 Sixth-avenue, caught fire from fire-crackers, and was destroyed. Damage, $15.

At 10:40 A. M. a fire occurred in the cooperage No. 15 Walker-street. Damage trifling.

At 12:25 P. M., the roof of No. 17 Broad-street, occupied by Henry Greene, took fire from fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 11 A. M., a fire occurred among some bed-clothing on the fourth floor of No. 172 Greenwich-street, occupied by Mrs. Irving. Damage, $10.

At 11½ A. M., a fire occurred on the roof of No. 125 Greenwich street. Damage trifling.

At 11:50 A. M., a fire occurred on the back stoop of No. 81 Greenwich-street. Damage trifling.

At 12:20 P. M., a fire occurred on the roof of No. 337 West Forty-fourth-street, caused by fire-crackers igniting shingles. Damage, $10.

At 11:30 A. M. a fire occurred at No. 437 Eighth-avenue, caused by fire-crackers. Damage $50.

At 1¾ P. M. a fire occurred in the stable of James Lynch, No. 300 West Forty-seventh-street, caused by fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 1:55 P. M. a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 30 Sheriff-street, owned by Wm. A. Walker. Damage, $10.

At 2:45 P. M. a fire occurred in the frame building in the rear of No. 106 Attorney-street, owned by Frederick Hook. Damage $10.

At 1:25 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of frame building at the corner of Norfolk and Division streets. Damage trifling.

At 2½ P. M. a fire occurred in the wood-house in the rear of No. 118 Third-avenue, owned by Adolph E. George, caused by fire-crackers. Damage, $5.

At 1½ P. M. the window-frame on the second floor of No. 249 Spring-street, occupied by S. McDonald and F. Cohn, took fire. Damage slight.

At 2:35 P. M. a fire occurred among some clothing on the second floor of No. 34 Cornelia-street, occupied by Rose Adams. Damage, $100; insured in the Firemen's Fund for $2,000.

At 9 P. M., a fire occurred at No. 60 Wooster-street, owned and occupied by John Beams, caused by fire-works. Damage trifling.

Some unknown miscreant thrust a package of lighted fire-crackers into the letter-box at the corner of Vandam and Varick streets, which set fire to and consumed a number of letters contained in the mail-box.

At 12¾ P. M. the awning in front of E. H. Page's store, No. 312 Seventh-avenue, took fire. Damage $25.

At 4 P. M. the awning in front of coal-yard No. 312 Seventh-avenue took fire and was consumed. Damage $25.

At 3 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of No. 343 Madison-street, occupied by Jacob A. Hatzel. Damage trifling.

At 3½ P. M. a fire occurred in the tenement No. 282 Third-avenue, owned by John Kernan, and caused by explosion of fire-crackers. Damage $50.

At 6½ P. M. some hay in the basement of Ballantine's brewery, No. 136 Washington-street, was set on fire by fire-crackers. Damage trifling.

At 7:10 P. M. a slight fire occurred in Kiernan's liquor store, No. 42 Greenwich-street, caused by fire-works. Damage trifling.

At 3½ P. M. the awning in front of Mrs. Young's store, No. 776 Second-avenue, was set on fire and consumed. Damage, $10.

At 1¾ P. M. a fire occurred in the building at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, owned by Peter Cooper, and occupied by Bernard Flanagan, caused by fire-crackers. Damage, $25.

At 1½ P. M. a slight fire occurred in the frame building No. 431 Third-avenue, owned and occupied by Philip Guifix. Damage trifling.

The awning in front of No. 819 Broadway took fire at 5:25 P. M. Damage trifling.

At 4¾ P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of No. 173 Varick, occupied by Charles Kelly. Damage trifling.

At 4:20 P. M. a fire occurred in the clothing-store of Isaac Jacobs, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street; loss $200 on stock. The upper floor is occupied by Fabian Light; loss $100. The building is owned by Edward Ebert; loss $50; fully insured.

The former country residence of Samuel Lord, at the depot, Newtown village, took fire from fire-works, yesterday morning, and was consumed with its contents. Loss, $5,000; partly insured.

Affrays.

Morris Harrington, of Waterbury, Conn., and Michael Burns, mate of the steam-boat Hartford, had a fight yesterday morning, on the way down from Hartford. During the fracas Harrington stabbed Burns in the right side, causing a severe wound. When the boat arrived at her dock, Harrington was arrested and locked up.

Anthony Francis, (colored,) aged thirty-five, of No. 13 Jersey-street, during a fracas with John Green, (colored,) received two severe scalp-wounds, by being struck with a club. Attended by Dr. White, and sent home.

Lizzie Donohoe, thirty-nine years, Irish, having no home, was assaulted and seriously beaten by some unknown man, in Forsyth-street, last night. She was attended by Dr. Seville, at the Ninth Precinct, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 3¼ P. M. three brothers named O'Connor, assaulted Officer McInerney, at Twenty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, and, during the struggle, one of the brothers named Jeremiah, was struck on the head by the officer, and received a severe scalp wound. O'Connor was attended by Dr. Purdy and locked up.

Mary Powers, aged forty-one, of No. 9 Mulberry-street, was struck on the head with a cup by some unknown person during a fracas at her residence and severely wounded. She was cared for at Park Hospital. Her assailant escaped.

Patrick Breen, aged forty-six, of No. 546 West Twenty-eighth-street, was stabbed in the hand by one of two unknown boys with whom he had an altercation at Twenty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Day at Harlem.

Immense crowds of people thronged the boats and cars running to Harlem, at an early hour yesterday, eager to enjoy the Fourth of July in a place somewhat cooler than a furnace. Nearly every class and station were represented, and in lunching, dining, fishing, rowing and yachting the day passed away pleasantly. The picnic grounds, near the bridge, were patronized by large numbers of people who brought their own provisions and enjoyed the day in real country style. The river about the bridge was dotted with crafts of every description, from the large white-winged yacht, and the swift-running steamer to the row-boats and well-varnished and graceful "shells" of amateur oarsmen. Numerous scrub races were rowed during the day, but the time made was not quite up to that of professionals, and it was not noted. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by spectators, large numbers of whom lined the bridge. When the rain put in an appearance, at a late hour in the afternoon, all aquatic sports were suspended, and the concourse broke up, the members departing to their homes quietly but rapidly.

The Day in Brooklyn.

From the time the sun set on the evening of the 3d, until it rose yesterday morning, the air, from Bay Ridge to Hunter's Point, was resonant with the detonations of explosions, from the snap of the toy torpedo up to the noisiest agency that Fourth of July patriotism could suggest. The day commenced with a promise of overpowering heat, but the obstinate thermometer positively refused to indicate a higher degree of temperature in the shade than eighty-eight degrees, which point it reached at about 1 P. M.

In anticipation of a scorching time in the city, almost every one joined some excursion to sylvan shades, or, through some aberration of judgment, sought recreation on the torrid sands of Coney Island. Those who could not afford an out-of-town trip, invested two or three cents in a ferry-boat voyage to New-York, where livelier times were expected. Of course, the boys, who are always everywhere, continued to fire off shooting crackers with untiring energy.

Then there was another class, not included in either of the above, sought congenial spirits in the bar-room. The military gave Brooklyn no pageant. There was no martial music in the streets; none of the pomp and circumstance of war. It was too hot for this. Still the city wore a gala appearance. The dealers in fire-works made ostentatious display of their stock in trade, and flags, little and big, were displayed everywhere.

The finest display of bunting, perhaps, in the two cities was at the City Hall and Court-house. Flags of all nations hung in festoons from every projecting point and bracket, and radiated from the figure of Justice over the dome to the trees and telegraph poles surrounding the building.

As might be expected, a large number of accidents occurred from the careless use of powder. The following are the casualties reported:

Charles S. Paterson, aged twelve years, of No. 388 Third-street, Brooklyn, had his eyes severely burned by the explosion of a can of powder with which he was celebrating the Fourth. He will probably lose his sight entirely.

Henry Burns, of No. 157 Eagle-street, aged thirteen years, had his thumb blown off and two fingers badly lacerated by the bursting of a pistol in his hand.

The careless handling of fire-works caused a fire in the candy and fire-works store of E. Gallinger, No. 155 Myrtle-avenue. The loss on stock was $1,300; on the building, $300. All insured.

Mary Ann Ward, aged fifteen years, residing in Twentieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, while standing by her residence, was shot in the left

Continued on Fifth Page.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision Between Trains on the South Side Railroad.

Several Persons Fatally Injured.

Total Number of Casualties Over Twenty.

Alleged Criminal Neglect of the Railroad Officials.

Great Excitement Among the Long Islanders.

A collision occurred yesterday at 5:19 P. M., on the South Side Railroad of Long Island, by which some twenty persons were terribly injured. The 4:45 P. M. train from Williamsburg started some twenty minutes behind time and advanced along the single track, which continues as far as Newtown Switch, at a reckless speed. At the switch a double track begins which extends to the Rockaway Branch. When the 4¾ train reached this point it came in collision with a train which left Rockaway at 4 o'clock. The shock was terrific, the passengers were thrown about the cars in all directions. The up-train from Williamsburg had but few passengers on board, but the train from Rockaway was crowded with excursionists, who had gone to the Beach to spend the Fourth. As the train for Williamsburg approached, the passengers in the Rockaway train saw that a collision was inevitable, and therefore made their best endeavors to leave the cars. The women and children particularly, made a desperate rush for the platforms, and a few of them succeeded in escaping. The majority, however, were too slow, and when the trains came together the passengers caught upon the platforms, and in consequence many of them had their limbs horribly mangled. One lady, Mrs. Rowe, had both her feet cut off, and her limbs were broken in such a manner that she will scarcely survive.

The point at which the collision occurred was, as already stated, where the single track meets the double track, and at this point the Rockaway train had been waiting for the one from Williamsburg, that it might pass in safety. The Williamsburg train being delayed beyond its usual time, the Rockaway train endeavored to go ahead. As it advanced across the switch, the other train dashed into it. Both engines were badly wrecked, and piled upon each other in a manner that showed both were destroyed beyond redemption. The locomotive cabs and tenders and the baggage-cars of both trains were crushed into each other, and all the persons that were upon them were more or less injured. Most of the injured are women, only four men being included in the number.

As soon as the collision occurred the result was telegraphed to Bushwick, and a train was forwarded immediately to take the passengers to their destination. When the train arrived at Bushwick the passengers assembled in the yard of the depot, and commented in strong terms upon the official carelessness that led to the collision. Several policemen soon arrived at the depot, and they drove the entire assemblage from the yard.

The universal opinion among the passengers was that the collision was entirely the result of carelessness, and those whose friends were wounded and made cripples for life were loud in their denunciations of those who contributed to the calamity.

LIST OF THE WOUNDED.

The following list of the wounded is furnished by Sergeant Callaghan, of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn Police Department, and was collected by Detective Frost and the road detective:

Herbert A. Putnam, Clementine A. Williamson, Dennis Williamson, Bridget Parks, unknown woman and son, Mrs. Nelson Rowe and son.

Engineer Rathbun of the up-train received a slight cut in the temple while jumping off his engine. It is estimated by those who saw the accident that there were at least nine others wounded who went to their homes. The sufferers were all injured in their attempts to jump off the cars. Mrs. Rowe was not expected to live through the night, and her son's life was wholly despaired of. One of the men injured it was said by the doctor would not live a week, and much alarm is felt for the safety of all whose names are given except the engineer.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

At the Newtown switch there is a great curve in the road and a rise in the ground of about forty feet. A train on one side of the curve cannot be seen from the other. It is customary to slow up here, blow a warning whistle, and the flagmen display signals. Conductor Lynch, on the homeward bound train, had eleven cars under his charge, and hearing the whistle, brought his train to a stop before turning the corner. Conductor Coddy, on the down-train, though warned by his engineer, would not stop his train, but ran headlong into the other train. This was the general report, and it was not denied by Superintendent Douglas and his officials, though they were reticent as to the cause of the accident, saying that they wished to reserve judgment until the affair had been more thoroughly investigated.

The Southside Railroad Company advertise that they are the only double-track road on Long Island. It is a double-track road from this point out, but from Bushwick to this place the track is single. If it had been double from Bushwick the accident could not possibly have occurred. Why the track should be single at this dangerous point, as the people who have to frequently travel on the road remarked yesterday, is inexplicable. The accident has caused great indignation in Williamsburg.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

The wounded were first removed for succor to Mrs. Knight's, in Flushing-avenue.

The officers of the Company visited this lady and told her to spare no expense, and that the Company would remunerate her. Everything possible was being done at the time to ease their sufferings. They were afterward conveyed to their homes. Mr. Williamson, whose feet were badly crushed, is a man about fifty years old, and is a ship-carpenter by trade. His daughter's feet were also crushed, and amputation will be necessary in both cases.

The conductor on the homeward bound train was much praised by the passengers for his presence of mind in stopping his train. People in the rear cars—the train being so long—were unconscious of the accident for several minutes after its occurrence. There was, of course, a great panic in the front cars, and everybody rushed for the platforms. Those who remained inside were uninjured.

A number of the slightly wounded came home in the street-cars, and it was impossible to ascertain their names. The accident and the alleged recklessness of the conductor of the down-train, and the culpability of the Company in not having a double-track the entire length of the road were discussed with no little indignation by the people of Williamsburg last night.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The National Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Tuesday's Gathering of Copperheads in the Monumental City—Complete List of the Men who are to Indorse the Tammany Candidate.

THE CALL.

The National Democratic Convention meets in Baltimore on Tuesday, in compliance with the following call:

The National Democratic Committee, by virtue of the authority conferred upon them by the last National Democratic Convention, voted at a meeting held this day, in New-York, to hold the next Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the 9th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., in the City of Baltimore. The basis of representation as fixed by the last Democratic Convention is double the number of Senators and Representatives to Congress in each State under the apportionment of the census of 1870. Each State will send delegates accordingly; and we invite the cordial co-operation of all conservative citizens who desire the restoration of constitutional government and the perpetuation of republican institutions.

John Forsyth,	Charles W. Nash,
John M. Harrell,	Charles E. Hooker,
Wm. M. Converse,	Charles A. Mantz,
James Tonder,	G. L. Miller,
Chas. E. Dyke,	J. W. McCorkle,
A. H. Colquitt,	Harry Bingham,
Wilbur F. Story,	John McGregor,
Wm. E. Niblack,	John G. Thompson,
Isaac E. Eaton,	James P. Barr,
Thos. C. McCreary,	Gideon Bradford,
Albert Voorhees,	Chas. H. Simonton,
Sylvanus R. Lyman,	William B. Bate,
Oden Bowie,	John Hancock,
Wm. A. Moore,	H. B. Smith,

John Goode.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1872.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

Below we give a complete list of the delegates elected from the several States of the Union:

Alabama.

At Large.—William M. Byrd, Eli S. Shorter, Levi W. Lawler, John S. Clark, Thomas A. Walker, F. W. Sykes, Jones M. Withers, Peter M. Dox.

District.—1. Charles L. Scott, J. W. Posey. 2. A. C. Gordon, Albert Strassburger. 3. Daniel Crawford, C. J. Bryan. 4. Allen C. Jones, L. M. Stone. 5. S. D. Cabiniss, Thomas B. Cooper. 6. Alberto Martin, H. C. Jones.

Arkansas.

Delegates.—J. F. Fagan, D. W. Carroll, T. B. Hanley, G. N. Peay, J. R. Pettigrew, T. P. Dockery, G. Wilcox, Joe Chaytor, J. C. McCabe, M. T. Sanders, V. B. Izard, D. Boyd Smith, G. Meyer, C. G. Newman, S. R. Cockrell, Thomas Fletcher, of Pulaski; B. F. Danley, W. D. Blocher, S. W. Williams, J. W. Russell, J. T. W. Tiller, James A. Gibson, J. T. Bearden, L. L. Wittich, J. T. Scott, W. T. Jones, T. C. Flournoy, R. A. Pindall, Thos. Fletcher, of Lincoln County; J. W. Arnold, Chas. Maxwell, Benjamin Gillespie, E. P. Watson, S. F. Duffie, W. R. Govan, W. W. Reynolds, R. C. Newton, R. H. Dedman, W. M. Fishback, D. F. Shall, B. Collins, C. R. Mitchell, David Walker, J. T. Trezevant, J. M. Summers, Jr., S. T. Du Val, L. O. Broden, D. F. Shall, B. D. Williams, J. D. Adams, Elias Rector, H. Flanagin, J. J. Clendenin, M. J. Henderson, Jesse Turner, James Brizzolari, H. F. Thomasson. (These delegates were instructed by the Democratic State Convention to select twelve of their number to cast the vote of Arkansas in the Baltimore Convention.)

California.

At Large.—John G. Downey, William M. Gwin, Eugene Casserly, James W. Hardy.

District.—1. C. T. Ryland, McDowell Venable. 2. Robert O. Cravens, George D. Roberts. 3. W. P. Goad, Joseph C. Wolfskill. 4. Frank McCoppin, Henry George.

Connecticut.

At Large.—Alfred E. Burr, Charles R. Ingersoll, Daniel A. Daniels, William H. Barnum.

District.—1. William B. Franklin, John S. Dobson. 2. James Gallagher, Charles C. Hubbard. 3. William M. Converse, John L. Hunter. 4. James Huntington, James H. Olmstead.

Delaware.

Delegates.—Thomas F. Bayard, Benjamin T. Biggs, Gove Saulsbury, James Williams, E. L. Martin, John H. Paynter.

Florida.

Delegates.—W. D. Barnes, C. W. Jones, Thomas Randall, Chandler Smith, Wilk. Call, Silas Niblack, William Curry, J. A. Henderson.

Georgia.

At Large.—Henry L. Benning, A. R. Wright, Thomas Hardeman, Julian Hartridge, A. H. Colquitt, C. T. Goode, John B. Gordon, J. W. Avery.

District.—1. George R. Black, W. D. Mitchell. 2. J. K. Barnum, Willis A. Hawkins. 3. W. J. Hudson, R. D. Spalding. 4. J. M. Gray, L. T. Doyal. 5. E. H. Pottle, E. M. Rucker. 6. J. H. Christy, J. E. Redwine. 7. David Irwin, M. A. Candler.

Illinois.

At Large.—W. F. Coolbaugh, J. J. Phillips, Aaron K. Shaw, A. M. Craig.

District.—1. Melville W. Fuller, St. Clair Sutherland. 2. W. B. Snowhook, M. F. Tuley. 3. Henry S. Helm, Obadiah Jackson. 4. Richard Bishop, R. Hopkins. 5. W. H. Mitchell, A. R. McCoy. 6. John Dickson, James E. Recklia. 7. S. W. Brown, S. Ott. 8. N. C. Ferrell, Henry C. Dent. 9. S. P. Shope, W. W. O'Brien. 10. J. R. Neil, J. B. Patterson. 11. H. C. Withers, Bernard Arntzen. 12. John A. McClernand, T. W. McNally. 13. A. H. Miller, S. S. Parks. 14. J. B. Smith, John Pierson. 15. N. M. Garrard, H. B. Dennis. 16. C. D. Hailes, J. J. M. Early. 17. Milton M. C. Clay, S. A. Buckmaster. 18. J. H. Oberly, T. F. Bouton. 19. Charles Carroll, R. W. Townsend.

Indiana.

At Large.—Martin M. Ray, James D. Williams, Robert Lowry, Bayless W. Hanna, D. D. Dykeman, G. W. McConnell, Levi Sparks, Horace Carlin.

District.—1. A. T. Whittlesey, Michael Murphy. 2. August Bradley, Clement Doane. 3. Richard D. Slater, Jr., Henry W. Harrington. 4. Alonzo Blair, William H. Beck. 5. Thomas W. Woolen, Benjamin C. Shaw. 6. Thomas Dowling, James W. Cockerly. 7. John B. Ruger, Leander McClay. 8. George D. Tate, William Steele. 9. Wm. Taughinbaugh, Samuel Tannhouser. 10. J. A. S. Mitchell, J. R. Lanning. 11. E. B. Thomas, L. J. Ham.

Iowa.

At Large.—Charles Mason, John T. Duncombe, M. M. Ham, John P. Irish.

District.—1. Charles T. Baker, Edward Campbell. 2. H. M. Martin, L. N. Stuart. 3. S. H. Kinnie, John H. Peters. 4. J. D. Thompson, G. C. Wright. 5. N. B. Holbrook, A. C. Sherwood. 6. J. B. Atherton, Samuel B. Evans. 7. James B. Williamson, J. K. Pitman. 8. B. F. Montgomery, R. C. Ridenour. 9. John P. Allison, C. C. Switzer.

Kansas.

Delegates.—R. B. Morris, W. Thoman, E. M. Hewlett, T. P. Fenlon, John Martin, G. B. Wood, P. T. Devoe, A. W. Bucker, W. R. Wagstaff.

Kentucky.

At Large.—G. P. Doern, Beriah Magoffin, H. D. McHenry, Robert Simmons.

District.—1. D. C. Darby, J. C. Gilbert. 2. Pope Laphoon, Charles Eves. 3. George D. Edmunds, W. W. Bush. 4. W. F. Bell, W. O. Cunningham. 5. W. S. Jackson, Robert Mallory. 6. George D. Perkins, W. W. Cleary. 7. B. F. Buckner, J. D. Lillard. 8. [illegible]. 9. John S. Williams, John Dishman. 10. R. V. Pritchard, A. G. Cole.

Louisiana.

At Large.—J. S. Ashton, T. P. Tompkins, H. D. Ogden, H. F. Sturcken, John M. Sandidge, R. Rost.

District.—1. Daniel Edwards, D. F. Taylor. 2. Given Campbell, Andrew McCullom. 3. C. McVea, J. A. Taylor. 4. W. B. Eagan, William M. Levy. 5. A. Richardson, Hugh Lucas.

Maine.

At Large.—Eben F. Pillsbury, William H. McCrillis, Timothy H. Hubbard, Edward K. O'Brien.

District.—1. James M. Churchill, William Emery. 2. S. C. Andrews, F. B. Torrey. 3. Albert Moore, S. D. Tibbetts. 4. James C. Madigan, William T. Pearson. 5. Jonathan White, C. C. Roberts.

Massachusetts.

At Large.—Charles G. Greene, George W. Gill, George M. Stearns, Josiah G. Abbott.

District.—1. George Delano, Nicholas Hathaway. 2. Charles Albro, Henry Hobart. 3. Michael Doherty, George B. Nichols. 4. Leopold Morse, Oliver Stevens. 5. Charles P. Thompson, C. O. Morse. 6. D. M. Skillings, Ephraim A. Ingalls. 7. Elisha W. Colcord, Joseph H. Smith. 8. Daniel D. Brodhead, D. A. Buckley. 9. Henry C. Hill, R. P. Crafts. 10. W. A. Williams, Jeremiah Gatchell. 11. W. L. Smith, J. S. Dunham.

Maryland.

At Large.—Montgomery Blair, Robert Fowler, P. F. Thomas, A. Leo. Knott.

District.—1. Jesse K. Hines, Washington Finley. 2. James B. Boyle, Thomas H. Moon. 3. John F. Hunter, W. H. Jillard. 4. Robert T. Banks, Harry Gilmor. 5. Eli J. Henkle, John Lee Carroll. 6. John W. Baughman, George Freaner.

Michigan.

At Large.—William A. Moore, E. H. Lathrop, Titus Livermore, J. G. Sutherland.

District.—1. Thomas D. Hawley, James D. Weir. 2. George H. Bruce, John J. Ransom. 3. J. N. Crane, Edward Cox. 4. R. S. Hastings, Emory C. Briggs. 5. O. S. Butler, J. E. Harding. 6. H. M. Look, W. D. Wiley. 7. O. J. Atkinson, W. R. Stafford. 8. D. C. Moore, George Lord. 9. A. D. Sanford, G. W. Robinson.

Minnesota.

At Large and District.—1. C. H. Berry, J. C. Wise, M. J. Tober. 2. W. W. Phelps, George E. Skinner, Henry Weyhe. 3. William Lochren, William Lee, J. J. Egan, George Mitsch.

Mississippi.

At Large.—John W. C. Watson, E. Barksdale, J. H. Sharpe, A. G. Horn.

District.—1. C. B. Mitchell, J. M. Allen. 2. H. H. Chalmers, H. D. Money. 3. E. O. Sykes, J. B. Dunn. 4. B. J. Semmes, W. D. Gibbs. 5. A. J. Frantz, U. M. Young. 6. Roderick Seal, M. V. B. Huff.

Missouri.

At Large.—Daniel H. Armstrong, Charles Gibson, W. F. Sleeper, W. H. Phelps, C. Stone, C. J. Nesbit, Silas H. Woodson, A. W. Lamb, A. H. Buckner.

District.—1. John D. Finney, Harry Brockmeyer. 2. John G. Priest, J. O'Fallon. 3. W. L. C. Hite, R. R. Wade. 4. W. H. McCownand, R. S. McElheny. 5. J. S. Smith, John Cosgrove. 6. George C. Bingham, James Shields. 7. D. J. Hueston, Dr. Talbot. 8. J. S. Thompson, W. C. Gillespie. 9. W. F. Switzler, William Newland.

Nebraska.

Delegates.—G. L. Miller, J. C. Crawford, W. H. Platt, E. W. Thomas, W. A. Coleman, Dr. Black.

Nevada.

Delegates.—William B. Thornburgh, Thos. H. Williams, S. B. Wyman, George C. Berry, C. W. Lightner, G. R. Alexander.

New-Hampshire.

Delegates.—Frank Jones, Michael T. Donohoe, Ira A. Eastman, William Rand, M. V. B. Edgerly, Warren F. Daniell, Charles G. Chandler, George E. Dame, Harry Bingham, Joseph A. Dodge.

New-Jersey.

At Large.—Theodore F. Randolph, John P. Stockton, Charles Haight, Leon Abbett.

District.—1. A. H. Slape, W. H. Quinn. 2. John Russell, Emanuel Wilks. 3. A. K. Cogswell, A. H. Patterson. 4. Caleb H. Valentine, John H. Voorhees. 5. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, David Henry. 6. Warren W. Trusedell, Joel D. Mead. 7. William B. Rankin, A. O. Evans.

New-York.

At Large.—Gov. John T. Hoffman, New-York City; Delos De Wolf, Oswego; Hon. Henry C. Murphy, Brooklyn; Hon. Jarvis Lord, Rochester.

Alternates.—Augustus Schell, New-York City; Charles C. B. Walker, Corning; Hon. Isaac McConihe, Troy; Hon. Albert P. Laning, Buffalo.

District.—1. Hon. Robert Chrystie, Bay View; Hon. James M. Oakley, Jamaica. 2. Hon. Thos. Kinsella, Brooklyn; Hon. Wm. W. Moseley, Brooklyn. 3. Hon. Wm. A. Fowler, Brooklyn; Hon. Wm. C. De Witt, Brooklyn. 4. Hon. Calvin E. Pratt, Brooklyn; Hon. Stephen J. Colahan, Brooklyn. 5. Hon. John Fox, Nelson W. Young, New-York City. 6. Hon. John Kelly, Hon. Henry Woltman, New-York City. 7. Hon. Thomas J. Creamer, John Scott, New-York City. 8. Hon. Samuel S. Cox, Hon. James S. Thayer, New-York City. 9. Oliver Charlick, John S. Masterson, New-York City. 10. William C. Connor, Hon. Matthew T. Brennan, New-York City. 11. Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, New-Rochelle; Calvin Frost, Peekskill. 12. Chas. F. Brown, Newburg; Hon. James L. La Moree, Grahamville. 13. Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Poughkeepsie; Hon. Robert E. Andrews, Hudson. 14. Hon. Joseph H. Tuthill, Ellenville; Col. Jacob H. Meech, Catskill. 15. Hon. Wm. Cassidy, Albany; A. A. Hunt, Schoharie. 16. Hon. John H. Colby, Troy; Geo. Northrop, Hartford. 17. John Keenan, Glen's Falls; Hon. Artemus B. Waldo, Port Henry. 18. Chas. Anthony, Gouverneur; Wm. P. Cantwell, Malone. 19. Hon. George W. Chapman, Ballston Spa; Hon. McIntyre Fraser, Johnstown. 20. Wm. W. Gordon, Delhi; Walter A. Cook, Norwich. 21. Hon. Allen C. Beach, Watertown; Hon. DeWitt C. West, Lowville. 22. Hon. Calvert Comstock, Rome; Hon. J. Thomas Spriggs, Utica. 23. Hon. Willard Johnson, Fulton; N. Wilson Parker, Hamilton. 24. Hon. William C. Ruger, Syracuse; Major Milton H. Northrup, Syracuse. 25. Elmore P. Ross, Auburn; Henry Stowell, Seneca Falls. 26. Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, Dansville; Samuel S. Ellsworth, Penn Yan. 27. Gen. George J. Magee, Watkins; John S. Wells, Binghamton. 28. George B. Bradley, Corning; Hon. Erastus P. Hart, Elmira. 29. Hon. Wm. H. Bowman, Rochester; Hon. John W. Graves, Medina. 30. Henry A. Richmond, Batavia; Elton T. Ransom, Ransomville. 31. Hon. Wm. Williams, Buffalo; Hon. George W. Cothran, Buffalo. 32. Charles H. Lee, Silver Creek; James Cotter, Ellicottville.

North Carolina.

At Large.—Henry G. Williams, J. A. Engelhard, John Manning, Jr., A. M. Scales.

District.—1. H. A. Gilliam, J. L. Mitchell. 2. C. J. Gee, T. S. Renau. 3. E. D. Hall, H. B. Short. 4. D. M. Barringer, John U. Kirkland. 5. J. M. Mathes, J. M. Worth. 6. Sebulon B. Vance, Paul B. Means. 7. R. F. Armfield, G. M. Mathes. 8. T. L. Clingman, A. M. Erwin.

Oregon.

Delegates.—A. Bush, J. T. Glenn, Albert Zieber, J. W. Virtue, O. S. Savage, R. F. Colby.

Ohio.

At Large.—John A. McMahon, H. B. Payne, Chilton A. White, M. A. Dougherty.

District.—1. Alfred Gaither, Thomas J. Quinn. 2. A. B. Champion, Thomas Snellbaker. 3. Job E. Owens, Henry Tanna. 4. David A. Hank, W. J. Alexander. 5. G. W. Andrews, A. D. Rice. 6. B. S. Dodd, James G. Haley. 7. J. M. Trimble, J. A. Shinn. 8. John F. McKinney, John H. Bloss. 9. A. S. Ramsey, Joseph Watson. 10. William Mungen, F. Wilmer. 11. Oscar F. Moore, John L. Vance. 12. Newton Schleich, John G. Thompson. 13. W. H. Ball, G. B. Smythe. 14. Daniel S. Uhl, Thomas Coughlin. 15. Wiley H. Oldham, Henry B. West. 16. J. S. Heaton, George W. McCook. 17. John Clark, John G. Warwick. 18. H. F. Hahn, John Zimmerman. 19. W. A. Baker, J. H. Angier. 20. James H. Collinbury, F. W. Green.

Pennsylvania.

At Large.—L. [illegible], Charles W. Carrigan, S. B. Wilson, H. D. Smith, John H. Brinton, B. Markley Boyer.

District.—1. William McMullen, Samuel Josephs. 2. William M. Bentley, Thomas D. Pierce. 3. L. J. Ladner, Daniel M. Fox. 4. Isaac Leech, John Campbell. 5. Lewis C. Cassidy, Harwood Yerkes. 6. Ephraim J. Acker, Edward J. Albright. 7. Robert E. Monaghan, George H. Armstrong. 8. J. Lawrence Getz, H. Franklin Boyer. 9. Henry Carpenter, Robert Crane. 10. William H. Randall, C. D. Glonicker. 11. Isaac S. Case, Charles Kleins. 12. Charles L. Lamberton, Asa R. Brundage. 13. V. E. Piollet, William M. Piatt. 14. Jacob Leisenring, W. K. Wilson. 15. John Creswell, Isaiah E. Dunbar. 16. Augustus Duncan, A. H. Coffroth. 17. James Burns, R. Milton Speer. 18. Edward Parks, M. F. Elliott. 19. D. W. Hutchinson, Herman Kretz. 20. P. J. Petree, William Hasson. 21. William H. Playford, John Latta. 22. James P. Barr, John H. Bailey. 23. David Campbell, Patrick Henry Winston. 24. James A. J. Buchanan, D. J. Morris.

Rhode Island.

Delegates.—Amasa Sprague, Lyman Pierce, William B. Beach, Nicholas Van Slyck, Nathan Z. Gould, Elisha G. Clarke, Thomas A. Reynolds, Edward W. Brunsen.

South Carolina.

At Large.—James F. Izlar, Simeon Fair, W. H. Wallace, E. M. Law, W. D. Porter, William Aiken, James Chesnut, T. B. Fraser.

District.—1. John S. Moore, F. F. Warley, Henry McIver, William Connor. 2. M. P. O'Connor, T. Y. Simons, S. S. Solomons, William Whaley. 3. James S. Cothran, James P. Adams, H. A. Meetze, A. D. Frederick. 4. R. C. McLure, T. W. Woodward, R. M. Sims, W. E. Holcombe.

Tennessee.

At Large.—C. M. McGhee, Neil S. Brown, John H. Savage, M. McGevaney, Duncan K. McRae, John Netherland.

District.—1. John A. McKinney, H. C. Reeves. 2. W. W. Ferguson, Thomas O'Connor. 3. Thos. Crutchfield, W. J. Clift. 4. J. W. Burton, Geo. W. Jones. 5. John C. Burch, Edward S. Cheatham. 6. F. C. Dunnington, E. Edmondson. 7. B. A. Enloe, A. R. Langford. 8. J. M. Coulter, Charles M. Gibbs. 9. M. C. Gallaway, Enoch Ensley.

Texas.

At Large.—John H. Reagan, J. W. Henderson, George Washington Jones, Charles De Morse.

District.—1. G. W. Bryan, J. H. Turner, R. H. Walker, W. H. Tucker. 2. J. L. Camp, M. D. K. Taylor, C. W. Geers, E. T. Broughton. 3. B. H. Bassett, Ashbel Smith, J. W. Downs, J. M. Winans. 4. George W. Smith, J. D. Logan, F. S. Stockdale, John S. Ford.

Vermont.

Delegates.—H. B. Smith, George H. Weeks, William T. Herrobin, Homer W. Heaton, Bradley B. Smalley, James H. Williams, George W. Aiken, Charles J. Soper, Thomas Keefe, Lucius Robinson.

Virginia.

At Large.—Thos. S. Bocock, Robert Ould, John B. Baldwin, John L. Marye, Thomas S. Flournoy.

District.—1. Fitzhugh Lee, John Neely. 2. C. K. Mallory, V. D. Groner. 3. Bradley T. Johnson, Daniel C. Dejarnette. 4. W. R. Berkeley, William E. Cameron. 5. George W. Booker, A. W. C. Nowlin. 6. H. H. Robertson, W. W. Berry. 7. S. H. Moffatt, Thomas Jefferson Randolph. 8. Matthew Harrison, Giles Cook. 9. John A. McCaully, John H. A. Smith.

West Virginia.

At Large.—Henry Brannon, Allen T. Carpenter, Henry J. Davis, Benjamin Wilson.

District.—1. W. M. Clements, A. Campbell. 2. W. P. Willey, Benjamin Martin. 3. G. W. Imboden, Philip Snyder.

Wisconsin.

At Large.—James R. Doolittle, E. S. Bragg, Gabriel Bouck, John W. Cary.

District.—1. D. W. Small, John Hackett. 2. George W. Bird, A. G. Cook. 3. H. H. Gray, Nelson Dewey. 4. George H. Paul, B. S. Weil. 5. E. C. Lewis, Joseph Vilas. 6. C. A. Weisbrod, John P. Hume. 7. L. P. Weatherby, Theodore Rodolf. 8. W. T. Galloway, S. A. Pease.

Territories.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—R. T. Merrick, Wm. D. Cassin.

UTAH.—Hadley D. Johnson, E. P. Johnston, John H. Ely.

MILITARY BALLOONING.

Story of the Paris Siege Balloons.

The London *Echo* summarizes an interesting account just published of the doings of the Paris siege balloons, which show that ballooning is by no means so dangerous a mode of traveling as many would have us believe. Out of sixty-four balloons which left the French capital, only two came to a bad end, and as these were lost at sea in trying to escape the enemy, it is but fair to suppose that they would otherwise have descended safely. Curiously enough, a northerly wind, which would obviously have been the most favorable for driving the balloons to the South of France, and therefore out of reach of the enemy, seems rarely to have helped the besieged. This fact alone added much to the difficulties to be encountered by the aerial navigators in keeping out of harm's way, and really the only wonder is that so many of the voyages, being made in a north-easterly direction, there were not more captures effected. Only five balloons were actually taken by the Germans, although, as may be supposed, many had very narrow escapes, sixteen in all falling within the enemy's lines. Two of these there was no chance of saving, for they went right over into hostile territory; one of these unfortunate conveyances descended in Prussia and the other in Bavaria. Several accidents happened to the aeronauts in their descent, but if we except the two instances of balloons going out to sea, only one of these ended fatally. Of the sixty-four balloons dispatched, fifty-seven reached a safe destination, carrying 150 navigators and passengers. The duration of the voyage was, on an average, but three hours at the commencement of the service in September, 1870, but as the German troops approached nearer and surrounded the capital more effectually, it was deemed desirable to make a longer journey, and in January the average voyage was between six and seven hours. At this period, too, it was found necessary to dispatch the balloons during the night, so that they might get a fair start and be well out of rifle shot when passing over Versailles and the outposts of the German army. The most memorable voyage was that made on the 21st November, when the North Sea was traversed by a balloon which reached Christiania, after a voyage of some fourteen hours. The distance traveled was certainly not less than 1,000 miles and at the rate of seventy miles an hour—beyond a doubt the fastest rate of locomotion on record. The balloons themselves were constructed of oiled silk and mostly contained some 2,000 cubic metres of gas. They were designed and manufactured under the superintendence of M. Godard, whose fame as an aeronaut was well established before the siege. A number of volunteers from the French navy, chosen for their peculiar fitness for the service, were trained to navigate the balloons. Most of the balloons carried passengers, and generally several hundred-weight of dispatches, together with a basket of pigeons, to be employed as return messengers. In some instances, too, dogs were carried out, in the hope that these would find their way back into Paris, laden with letters for the besieged; but there was no instance, we believe, of these animals fulfilling the hopes of their sanguine owners.

The manner in which news was conveyed by aid of these balloons at very regular intervals from the 23d September, 1870, until the 28th January, 1871, will long be remembered. The 50,000 messages which were actually sent into the beleaguered city, between the same dates, by means of pigeons brought out by the aeronauts, must all be put down to the credit of the balloon service, so wonderfully organized and effectively carried out.

Forged Hartford City Bonds.

It is reported that forged Hartford City bonds have been discovered. The Boston *Journal* says: "It appears that two City of Hartford Water Loan bonds, for $1,000 each, were sold in this city some two years ago, and the coupons have been paid regularly at the Merchants Bank in this city. On the 1st of July the coupons for the same bonds were presented for payment, when it was stated that they had been pronounced forgeries by the Treasurer of the City of Hartford. It is reported that these forged bonds are thirty-two in number, and are very carefully executed."

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Ballot Bill—The House of Lords and the Country—Public Rights and Private Interests—The Builders' Strike—The Death of Dr. McLeod.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, June 22, 1872.

Political affairs here are getting into an odd sort of dead lock, of which a very good illustration is afforded by the history of the Ballot bill. For the best part of half a century the Ballot has been the great cry of the Radicals. Lord PALMERSTON set his face against it, and it was never adopted by the Liberals, as a party, during his lifetime. At first Mr. GLADSTONE was equally opposed to it; but when he had exhausted his Irish policy as a means of keeping his followers together, and found himself obliged to look out for something else as a bond of union, he began to think the ballot might prove useful. A man has seldom much difficulty in discovering excellent reasons for doing what it is personally convenient for him to do. Mr. GLADSTONE did not adopt the ballot in order to please his party; certainly not—but from a conscientious conviction that political logic now demanded and justified it. Formerly, when only a small part of the population had votes, a vote was a trust, and the non-electors had a right to know how it was exercised. But now, although there are thousands upon thousands who have no votes, Mr. GLADSTONE chooses to assume that they represent no insignificant minority, and that practically the whole population votes, every man for himself. Hence, the need of publicity has disappeared. But Mr. GLADSTONE forgets a more important change. There can be no doubt that when the cry for the ballot was first raised, there was very little freedom of election. Intimidation is still practiced, especially in the rural districts, where the people are peculiarly dependent on the landlords; but it is gradually dying out. It is certain that there are very few people who attach any real importance to secret voting; but, then, the Liberals are committed to it, and a Ballot bill which has passed the House of Commons, and which has been rejected or killed by amendments in the House of Lords, is certain to be supported by the country, if only as a protest against aristocratic interference. This is just one of those cases where if the country asserts that it wants a thing there is no use arguing that it does not want it. Contradiction on this point adds insult to injury; and the people feel bound, in vindication of their own intelligence and consistency, to stick to their declaration that they want it very much and will never be satisfied until they get it. Without having the courage to throw out the Ballot bill, the Lords have knocked the life out of it by a series of malevolent amendments. I need not go into the amendments in detail, but the effect of them is to establish what is called optional secrecy, which is simply nominal, and not real secrecy. Under this system, there would be no difficulty in ascertaining how votes were given, and the people who were bribed or intimidated would be compelled, of course, to vote openly. The great majority of the House of Commons sympathise in their hearts with the House of Lords on this question, and would be glad to see the whole business at the bottom of the sea; and as I said, the country does not care a straw about the ballot in itself. But the House of Commons, on grounds of self-respect, cannot allow a bill which it has passed to be treated in this manner, and the country may be trusted to support the House of Commons against the House of Lords. Hence the Lords must either eat their leek now with a wry face, or have it thrust down their throat in a very unceremonious fashion a few months later.

PUBLIC RIGHTS AND PRIVATE INTERESTS.

"What shall be done with the House of Lords?" will again be the cry; and it is evident that things cannot go on much longer as they are. Dirt has been defined to be only matter in the wrong place, and the reckless perversity of the House of Lords might perhaps prove to be statesmanship in the House of Commons. It is evident that the Lords in their present temper can do anything except irritate the country and make themselves ridiculous. They are free from all obligations and responsibilities. They need not attend the House unless they like; they speak and vote as the humor of the moment prompts them and have no thought of a reckoning with constituencies to steady them. The other night they fell into such a wrangle over the ballot that the old standing order against "acrimony" had to be read out, as a caution to them not to let their angry passions rise. The quarrel began with complaints by Lord GRANVILLE and the Lord Chancellor of the despotism of the Conservative majority. Lord BATH retorted that the Lord Chancellor (who was put on the woolsack because he teaches a Sunday-school, and it was thought desirable to give a favor of religion to the disestablishment of the Irish Church) was perpetually fomenting discord and dissensions. This provoked other protests and retorts, and as there is no Speaker in the Upper House to preserve order, the Lord Chancellor being authorised only to put questions to the vote, a noble Lord had to move the reading of the standing order, setting forth that "acrimony" could not be permitted in debate. If the Conservative Peers were wise, they would be careful not to go beyond the line drawn by the Conservatives in the House of Commons; when they do so, they only place themselves in a false position. Some means will have to be found of bringing home to the Lords the fact that their business is not to override, but to interpret the wishes of the people. At present they look at everything from a personal point of view, and leave the country out of account. Apart from the Ballot bill, two conspicuous examples of this have occurred during the week. A bill for making a new railway at the west end of London was summarily rejected by the Lords because it was thought to be inconvenient to some of the inhabitants of an aristocratic quarter. Again, the Lords have interfered to postpone indefinitely a much-needed reform, by which promotion was to be accelerated in the artillery, on the ground that it would give some of the artillery officers precedence over a few line officers, who, being purchase men, enjoy the special sympathy of their Lordships. The artillery has always been a non-purchase corps, in which brains stand for money. In the subordination of public rights to private interests and sympathies, the House of Commons, however, is not much behind the House of Lords. It has been laid down by law that the rivers of the country are not to be polluted any longer with sewage. But the sewage must somehow be got rid of, and one way, much recommended by scientific people, is to spread it on land. This is what the corporation of Birmingham want to do, and a Committee of the House of Commons, after a careful inquiry, approved the project. But when it came before the whole House, Sir ROBERT PEEL and Sir C. ADDERLEY protested against it, because it would in some degree spoil the amenity of their estates. The result was that the House of Commons, good-naturedly for the baronets, but very ill-naturedly for the people of Birmingham, threw out the bill. The Conservatives had the chief hand in doing this; yet it is only a few weeks since their leader, M. DISRAELI, announced that sanitary reform was to be the great mission of the party. On the very first occasion, when the exigencies of a large town conflict with the personal convenience of a few land-owners, the public interest is rudely set aside as of no account. If Birmingham is not to be allowed to discharge its sewage into the river, or to fertilise the land with it, how is it to be got rid of? This would be a nice problem for Laputa. The truth is that there is still a good deal too much personal government in this country, and the classes who have maintained a hold on political power seem to be bent on forcing on something like a revolution (a peaceful one, no doubt,) by their recklessness and perversity.

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

As was anticipated, the proposal to refer the dispute between masters and men in the building trade to arbitration has fallen through. It is doubtful whether the masters were in earnest in making it, but the men were unanimous in rejecting it, at least in regard to the questions of hours and payment, which are the gist of the whole affair. A minor question as to the rules of working they were willing to refer. The consequence has been that the masters have ordered a general lock-out of the whole trade—carpenters, brick-layers, masons, &c., and this lock-out is gradually being enforced. Some fifty firms have already discharged all their hands, and before the end of next week it is expected that building operations in London will be generally suspended. Happening in the midst of the busy Summer season, this paralysis of labor will of course be highly inconvenient, both to the masters and the public. And it is the more provoking as, with a little encouragement, it might, perhaps, have been avoided. If the masters had come down with an offer of a rise of wages, they would have taken the wind out of the sails of the unions. There can be no doubt that the present high rate of prices does press severely on the working classes. The late Lord DERBY used to calculate that a working man paid for his single room in an alley about as much as a duke for his Belgravian mansion—that is, in proportion to space—and for all kinds of provisions the working classes have to pay at an extortionate price, compared with that charged to people who can afford to buy in larger quantities. Whether it is owing to the gold discoveries or not I do not pretend to say, but there can be no question that prices have been rising during the last few years, and that money as a measure of exchange does not keep up to its old value. Its purchasing power is seriously diminished. On this ground, the operatives in the building trade have a good right to claim an increase of wages. It is necessary for them to make more money in order to keep up the provision for their families; but when people want to earn more money they usually expect to have to do more work for it. The error of the builders is that at the very time they seek more money they want to do less work. They are asking too much at once; and, as regards hours, they are asking it for a false reason, which cannot be admitted. This plea is that at present labor is a drug in the market, and that an artificial market must be created for the unemployed surplus by a reduction of the hours of work. The logical conclusion would seem to be that if there are too many carpenters or bricklayers, the carpenters and bricklayers should turn their energies to some other account. It is said that the operatives have a considerable reserve fund, and have been preparing for the struggle for some time. They are confident that they can maintain it; but the masters are also resolute, and can perhaps better afford to hold out than the men.

DR. NORMAN M'LEOD.

It is probably not too much to say that in Dr. NORMAN M'LEOD, who died last Sunday at Glasgow, Scotland has lost her foremost man. He was not a great thinker, or a great writer, or a great administrator. He filled no distinguished public office. He was only an ordinary clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and officially one could hardly call him a great man, on a footing with the rest of his brethren. Yet he played a prominent and important part in Scottish affairs. Out of Scotland he was perhaps not much known except as the editor of *Good Words*, a writer of picturesque and genial stories, and the Queen's favorite preacher. But in his own country he was a real power. He was the leader of the Broad Church Party in Scotland, by force of natural selection, and he did a vast deal to soften the asperities and relieve the gloom of Presbyterian bigotry. He made a bold stand in favor of freedom of action on the Sunday. Even at this hour there are many intelligent and not exactly fanatical Scotchmen who are not at all easy in their minds as to the propriety of taking a walk on a Sunday, and only a few weeks ago the Free Church Assembly took occasion to denounce the prevalence of this horrible sin. Ten years ago it required no ordinary courage to speak out on such questions as Dr. MCLEOD did. He was, as I have said, not a man of high intellectual powers, but he had a great deal of sound common sense; and it was his heartiness, and vigor, and good-natured persistency, as well as a certain adroitness in avoiding personal offense, to which he owed his influence. He not only did a good deal toward molding the minds and giving a bent to the thoughts and energies of the younger clergy of his Church, but he had a considerable share in appointing them. Practically, I believe, all the Crown patronage and that of a large number of private patrons, was exercised on his advice. He was an important-looking man, tall and portly, a delightful companion in society, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and observation, keen, shrewd, and witty with that kind of wit which everybody understands, and which brings people closer together instead of, as some other kinds of wit are apt to do, making them draw apart in offense or fear. It has been stated that Canon KINGSLEY, author of *Westward Ho!* will succeed him as editor of *Good Words*, but the announcement is premature. In the Kirk, I am afraid there is nobody who can take his place.

F. H. J.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Curious Case in the Irish Courts—Useless Experience.

Dublin Correspondence of the London Times.

A curious breach of promise case came on for trial, yesterday, (June 21,) in the Court of Common Pleas. The plaintiff is Miss Garvis, a milliner and dress-maker, and the defendant is Mr. Henry Lindsay, a gentleman of position and fortune, son of the last Bishop of Kildare. Damages were laid at £2,000. The following were the leading facts as stated by Mr. Macdonogh, Q. C. (who appeared with Mr. Butt, Q. C., and Mr. Malloy for the plaintiff,) and deposed to by Miss Garvis. The plaintiff's mother became tenant of the defendant some years ago of a house in Dawson-street, where the dress-making business was carried on. Mr. Lindsay took an interest in their success, and from the relations of landlord and tenant others of a more tender kind sprang up. He used to call frequently to see how they were getting on, and, as the intimacy ripened, he became a daily visitor, spending his evenings with the lady, who was "comparatively young" and attractive, and expressing great pleasure in her society. He was solicitous for her educational improvement, and advised her to read Scott's novels, and to "polish up her French," from which counsel inferred that he designed to train her for a higher position than she occupied. The most fascinating manners, refined accomplishments and irresistible conversational powers were attributed to the defendant with a generous candor which cannot fail to be appreciated. The result of the intimacy was that he won the affections of the lady, and conceived an ardent attachment for her, though he is supposed to have passed the years of romantic passion or youthful indiscretion. He finally proposed for her hand in marriage, telling her that his income was between £3,000 and £4,000 a year, and that "she had a ball of gold at her feet, but that she should kick it discreetly." He presented to her excited imagination a vivid picture of gayety and splendor. He was to take her to Paris, live there for a year or more, until people in Dublin should forget her former position behind a counter, and on her return introduce her to his friends, and bring her to the balls at Dublin Castle, where she was to have the honor of "leaning upon the arm of the Lord Lieutenant." He used to remain in her company up to 11 o'clock at night, and always declared that he was the "happiest of men." He confirmed the evidence of his sincerity by purchasing a Roman Catholic missal and studying the nuptial service, a course which he thought it necessary to adopt, as he knew only the Protestant form, and his intended bride professed a different faith. In 1865 she was going to Paris on business, and to see her sister, who was a nun there. He gave her money to buy a trousseau, and requested her to procure one of the most elegant description. It may be observed that this gift was not the only one which Miss Garvis and her mother had obtained. Mr. Lindsay advanced money to persons who promised to pay sufficiently high interest, and, as a proof of confidence and esteem for the plaintiff, he allowed the rent to remain unpaid, and lent sums of money from time to time, until at length Mrs. Garvis and her daughter owed him over £3,000. After the lady had gone to Paris he was induced, probably by the influence of his friends, to abandon his intention of marriage. The plaintiff's brother wrote to demand a fulfillment of his promise, and, by way of encouragement, he set before the defendant many examples of persons of exalted rank who had sprung from the middle classes and formed alliances with them. He remained firm, however, to his new resolution, and an action for breach of promise was taken against him in 1866. He commenced a cross action to recover £3,263 7s. 8d., but the two cases were ultimately withdrawn upon the terms of Mr. Lindsay paying £500 as compensation for the blighted hopes of the lady, and forgiving all that was due to him. Mrs. Garvis and her daughter then gave up business, and the plaintiff went to Paris, where she remained for a year. It might be supposed that the defendant, having bought his experience at a high rate, would have learned caution; but, as the innocent moth keeps fluttering about the flame and cannot be prevented from rushing on its fate, so Mr. Lindsay, with singular infatuation, renewed his overtures to Miss Garvis. He found out where she was living, and recommenced writing letters to her, in which he revived the old theme, and stated that his sentiments were changed, and that he was now resolved to decline all society with his friends if they did not receive his wife. He asked her to go to Wales, and to get married to him there or to have a private marriage; but she did not like concealment. The plaintiff, in her examination, related several interviews with the defendant, some of them in his office, where she had called on business to obtain advances of money. He frequently spoke of marriage, but was sometimes cold and even rude. So late as July, 1871, he declared his feelings were unchanged, and that she was always in his thoughts; but in two days afterward, when she asked him if he was going then to keep his engagement, he answered distinctly "No," and since then the intimacy had been broken off. The case has not concluded.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that the object of the present persecution at Smyrna is to compel the Jews to allow the release of the Greek ruffians now in prison. The Greek mob threaten to fire the whole city and massacre the Jews if not gratified. The Ottoman Government has sent down a still more energetic Governor-General, Sadik Pacha.

The Archæological Museum of Cluny has just made a new acquisition, consisting of twenty-eight vases, cups, &c., of great beauty, forming the treasure of Hildesheim, composed of pieces of antique silver-work, found in 1868 at Mount Galgen, in Hanover, and reproduced by the galvanoplastic process, and presented to the institution by MM. Christofle and Bouilhet.

According to the *Wiener Presse*, the Pope is suffering severely from asthma, which nearly choked him on June 12. Great anxiety prevails in the Papal world; but the Pope continues to give receptions, in spite of his oppressive asthma, and devotes his energy to the forthcoming Papal Bull, by which the right of veto to Papal elections vested in Naples, Spain, France, and Austria shall be repealed on account of the change that has taken place in the political state of these countries, which have become hostile rather than protective to Papacy.

The funeral of Dr. Norman McLeod took place on June 20 at Glasgow, and was attended by every expression of public sympathy and respect. As the cortege passed through the streets the bells of the city churches were tolled, and the bands of the Nineteenth Regiment and of the Volunteer Artillery played the Dead March in "Saul." There were in the procession Dr. Robertson, of Balmoral, on behalf of the Queen; the Equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh; the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the congregation of the Barony Church, and several hundred clergymen of all denominations in Scotland. At the grave Dr. Robertson, by command of the Queen and the royal family, placed on the coffin three wreaths of immortelles. The first, from Her Majesty, bore the inscription, "A token of respect and friendship from Queen Victoria;" the second, "A token of respect from Prince Leopold;" and the third, "A token of respect from Princess Beatrice."

On June 16, says the correspondent of the London *Echo*, a magnificent "Te Deum" was sung at St. Peter's for the occurrence of the Pope's twenty-sixth anniversary. Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons assembled and joined in the solemn hymn with deep devotion. As "We therefore pray Thee help Thy servants," all, according to custom here, knelt down in supplication. Monsignor de Merode officiated, looking grand, and even handsome, in his jeweled mitre. The Pope was present behind some mysterious screen. Nobody knows exactly where his Holiness stations himself on these occasions, but present he is. Swiss Guards were seen through the windows over the vestibule, which command the interior of the church. The whole city was unusually lively that evening, for the "Te Deum" was sung also in several large churches on this side the river. The streets were full of people, and if ladies choose to wear yellow and white (the Pope's colors) from head to foot they seem to do so with impunity. Only the guns were wanting to complete the Papal festival. The Italian flag was hoisted at Saint Angelo, and the Italian police regulated the long files of carriages from the bridge to the piazza of St. Peter's.

On June 17 the new executioner of France, M. de Paris, made his debut in front of La Roquette, and with the aid of the improved guillotine, invented by the late headsman shortly before he died, lopped off the head of a desperate criminal who murdered a woman a few months ago. The improved machine is not raised like the old guillotine, and consequently it is almost impossible for spectators to get a glimpse of what passes. It can be taken to pieces and packed up with great ease, and is altogether a handy instrument. M. de Paris travels about the country with it in a large van, which comprises a bedroom, a kitchen, and a cupboard for "les bois de justice" and the requisite sawdust. This van was found necessary when the country executioners were done away with, and the office was concentrated in the hands of M. de Paris, who often found it difficult to procure bed and lodging in the places he visited. On June 20 Monsieur was to have operated on a man called Doré, who had a hand in killing a sergeant-de-ville under most atrocious circumstances, but at the last moment an accomplice, condemned to death by default, was apprehended, and Doré and two men called Mayer, all under sentence of death, will appear as witnesses on the trial of the newly-captured culprit.

Juvisy, on the line from Orleans to Paris, has been the scene of a catastrophe singularly resembling that which befell the Irish mail three or four years ago. A luggage-train was shunting, on June 19, at the Juvisy junction, when it was run into at terrific speed by the Bordeaux express. The shock was awful, and the engine and leading carriages of the passenger train, mounted on the smashed wagons, the lading of which was of dried bark. Ignited by the burning coals from the furnace, the bark blazed furiously, and in a few moments it was impossible to give any outside aid to those in the flame-surrounded carriages. The fire seems to have burned itself out very fiercely and quickly, and when it moderated a frightful spectacle—an eye-witness states—was to be seen; scattered limbs, horribly mutilated bodies, contorted and blackened by the heat, remains from which all semblance of humanity had departed in the flames, and fragments of clothing which suggested still more complete destruction. The first accounts may have been somewhat exaggerated, but the number of dead does not at latest dates seem to have been ascertained. A further likeness to the Abergele calamity, remarks the London *Daily News*, is afforded by the presence of an aristocratic name among the sufferers—the Marquise Paniege, the mother of the Duchess of Malakhoff.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The University of Zurich has, as is well known, led the way in the attempt to solve the problem of female university education. From a letter printed in the *National Gazette* from Zurich, we observe that at present out of some 400 students at the university there are eighty ladies in attendance, most of them students of medicine. A large proportion of these ladies belong to Russia, where the movement in favor of female education has taken very distinct shape, though they have not been able yet to establish a medical college of their own. It would seem from the remarks of the writer of the letter that the lady students are hardly much more in favor with their masculine companions at Zurich than they have been at the University of Edinburgh, although there have been none of the discreditable scenes at the former by which the latter has made itself notorious. The professors also are a good deal puzzled sometimes how to proceed, and some of them do not hesitate to speak openly in condemnation and discouragement of the lady medical students—remarks which are sure to be applauded by the chivalrous males. So that, although Zurich has practically solved the problem of female university education so far, it would appear that the subject has introduced there, as well as in Edinburgh, not a little discord, with also considerable perplexity and dissatisfaction."

Mr. W. J. Fraser, who acted as solicitor to Rev. J. Selby Watson, recently tried at the Old Bailey for the murder of his wife, has forwarded to the editor of the London *Globe* a document which, it is stated, was written by Mr. Watson during his confinement in Horsemonger-lane Jail, entitled: "Dead: A Contemplation." It is divided into several sections, the first of which begins as follows: "She is dead. She lies motionless. That which animated her animates her no longer. The voice which for so many years addressed thee so familiarly is dumb. Thou dost address her; thou lavishest on her the terms of endearment with which thou wast accustomed to please her ear, but to all that thou utterest the only reply is silence." Then, describing the sensations of awe which crowd in upon him as he looks upon the corpse, he proceeds in the second paragraph to call to memory the place his wife has vacated by the seat she has left empty. The third stanza treats of the souvenirs of old and happier times which he discovers in her boxes and cases: "A scrap of paper, a little note written in the days of her courtship, a sprig of some plant carefully wrapped up, and packets of letters." The next paragraph reasons in favor of the immortality of the soul, looks forward as a believer in that immortality to a future condition of united happiness in "a state free from grossness;" and as a Christian to reside in "a place prepared for Christ's followers." The rest of this strange rhapsody is in keeping with these specimens of its composition.

The Crops in Minnesota.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, of Sunday, prints telegrams from all parts of Minnesota, showing the state of the crops, and says: "Never in the history of our young State has the promise been better, and without some unforeseen accident Minnesota will send a report out to the world after harvest that will open the eyes of civilization to our importance as a grain-producing State. The favorable reports apply more especially to the small grains—wheat, oats, barley and rye—but corn is said to be very generally backward. When it is known, however, that but comparatively a small portion of land has been planted with corn, it will be seen that even an entire failure in that (which is not probable) would make but little difference."

KINGDOM OF ITALY.

The Establishment of Universal Suffrage—Prusso-Italian Relations—The Nation's Strength—Church and State—The Pope's Succession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Monday, June 10, 1872.

A proposal has been made in Parliament by a member of the Opposition to enlarge the base of the elective privilege; or, in the language of the author of the measure, to establish "universal suffrage." This phrase does not seem to have a very precise meaning. Universal suffrage in France, and other countries, is the right to vote of the whole male population of adult age. Here it is proposed to give the right to all of such age and sex who have made as much progress in systematic instruction as to know how to read and write. I believe it is the first time since the complete union of the Italian Kingdom that a suggestion has been distinctly made in Parliament for an enlargement of the elective system. The principal Minister of the Crown gave notice that, in his opinion, and in that of his associates, the present is not the time to introduce such a discussion, and that he would not accept it, and advised the friends of the measure that when it is put forward in a formal manner, he will oppose it with all his might. The number of legal electors at present is less than half a million, or less than two per cent. of the whole population. Not more than one-half of these with the right usually take part in the elections, and the actual Parliament owes its authority to somewhat more than two hundred thousand popular votes, or less than one per cent. of all the inhabitants.

PRUSSO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The journals here are a jubilee on account of the reception in Germany of the Prince HUMBERT and the Princess MARGARETTA, his gentle wife. When the old Emperor WILLIAM, the father of present German Unity, kissed the white hand of this royal lady of Italy, the sentimental alliance was sealed which binds the two countries together. When LOUIS NAPOLEON kissed the cheek of Queen VICTORIA, it was thought to be a fact of great significance, but, politically or morally, or poetically, it was less interesting than the paternal kiss which the sovereign father WILLIAM has just given to his adopted child. Without asking permission of the old Latin guardians of these children, come weal or come woe, the Italians are now bound body and soul to Germany. We do not know yet how France is coming out, but this hugging and kissing intimacy between her former ward and the enemy with whom she can never be reconciled, must add a new pang of grief and jealousy to the sorrows entailed by recent disaster. So far as the religious aspect of this visit to Germany is concerned, I find by conversing with my clerical friends, that it is considered the crowning scandal which the royal family of Italy has yet committed. MARTIN LUTHER is regarded by the Church as the Lucifer, the arch fiend of the whole company of reformers. His memory is more bitterly execrated than that of any of the others who successfully labored to lessen the power of the Roman establishment. There are well toward a hundred million in the world led away from the fold by his example. That a Prince of the royal house of Catholic Italy should make a voyage to Germany to give *éclat* to the ceremony of a Lutheran baptism is the last rude slap in the face which the Prelacy has received from its own errant children. As for the German-Italian alliance, already believed in, and which will now be more than ever talked about and credited, a journal here well says: "There is no need of a written compact when such an alliance exists in the general situation of Europe. Natural alliances are those of interest, and Germany and Italy may enter the field together in the moment of peril."

THE NATION'S MILITARY STRENGTH.

In the Department of the Italian Military Marine attention is occupied with plans for increasing its effective force. It is proposed to add several new iron-clads of the largest class, according to the most improved model which has been adopted by the English. This involves large expense and a great deal of time, and it has been suggested that something better may be introduced before the vessels are completed. There is a difference of opinion among practical men about the system best adapted for Italian defense. Some good judges are inclined to believe that the American plan of small vessels, built in the strongest manner, and with the heaviest armament, is that best suited for the security of the ports and coast of this country in time of war. Italian wars, if any are to succeed, must for a long time to come be those not of aggression, but of defense, and the enemy, instead of being sought in foreign waters, must be waited for on this coast. To tell the truth, the country at present is in a very imperfect state of defense, and were some strong power disposed to take Italy by the ears, were there no foreign ally to strike side-blows in her defense, the country would stand a poor chance of keeping the enemy from the coast or beyond the border.

CHURCH AND STATE.

I do not know how much truth there is in it, but the report comes from Rome that the declaration made a week or more ago by the Italian Prime Minister, in reply to the importunities of the Opposition, that the Roman Convent question will be brought before Parliament before the end of the year, has made a profound impression at the Vatican. A respite of nearly two years had made the monks and some of their friends believe that hanging day was indefinitely put off. We can easily place ourselves in the position of the protectors of the monastic system, and imagine the feeling of anxiety and indignation experienced with the prospect of what is considered by them a gross outrage, so imminent.

THE POPE'S SUCCESSION.

A new discovery has been made by those whose business it is to pry into the secrets of the Vatican. By looking through the key-hole it has been found out that a part of the Cardinals are now frequently together examining an old bull which has been discovered in the archives of the Vatican, the tenor of which is such as to give authority, in case of great emergency, for the Pope to appoint his successor without waiting for his own death and the action of the Conclave. The gossip goes so far as to say that a number of members of the Sacred College are in favor of the Pope's making the first use of his prerogative of infallibility by committing this innovation, on the plea of temporal and spiritual necessity, and the vital interest of the Church. Whoever the Pontiff may appoint, the Cardinals will confirm at their leisure, by setting their signatures, one by one, to the decree of the supreme authority. In reading an account of the manœuvres, which there is evidence enough are now going on in and around the Papal palace, we are reminded of the plots and machinations of the early part of the sixteenth century, when the great German reformer was making war upon clerical abuses, described by ROBERTSON in his eloquent history of the Emperor CHARLES V.

ANGELICO.

The Weather and the Crops—Favorable Accounts from Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, July 1.

Excursionists from Montreal had an opportunity of seeing for themselves, yesterday, the prosperous appearance of the crops for a distance of fifty or sixty miles above and below the city. The rain, which was needed, added very much to the beautiful appearance of the country, although causing some discomfort to those who happened to be exposed at the time it commenced to fall; but after it cleared off, the atmosphere became cooler, and the dusty appearance of the crops and trees had vanished. The farmers appear to be in good spirits, and they have cause, for so far it would be difficult to say which crop in particular looks best. Wheat will be a heavy crop, to all appearance, and oats, peas, and potatoes are looking equally well. The hay crop, which is now fully matured in some places, is good, and the heavy rain of yesterday, although not favorable to haymaking, which has commenced, will have benefited pastures and meadows that are in a backward state. The prospects for fruit are good, although wild strawberries are later than usual, and owing to the recent hot weather they suffered a little. The rivers and tributaries are also beginning to show the effects of the recent hot weather, and lumberers, consequently, have been hurrying forward large quantities of their different grades of timber in order to get it over the shallow places on its way to Quebec. Firewood is not equal to the demand, and if we may judge by the small quantity laid down on the banks of the rivers for transhipment, the supply will fall short next Winter.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JOSEPH MAZZINI: HIS LIFE, WRITINGS AND POLITICAL PRINCIPLES. With an Introduction by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1872.

Had this work been entitled the "Political Principles of Mazzini," its contents would, in some measure, have justified that title. It is by no means a "life" of the great agitator, neither does it give anything like a fair idea of his "writings." It consists of a brief autobiography, written solely to set forth MAZZINI's political creed, and exclusively occupied with his conduct as a leader of Italian liberalism. This autobiography extends only to the date of the fall of the Roman Republic of '49, and to it are added a few pages descriptive of his death, which originally appeared in a London magazine. The volume is introduced by a preface from the pen of Mr. GARRISON, which is chiefly devoted to a comparison between the conduct of KOSSUTH and MAZZINI in reference to American slavery, and which severely condemns the brilliant Hungarian. The autobiographical sketch will be of service to the future biographer of MAZZINI, but, as a whole, the volume is an eminently unsatisfactory one.

Hardly any man has been so bitterly assailed and so enthusiastically admired as has been MAZZINI, and to a certain extent, both his admirers and his enemies have had ample justification for their respective opinions. The former could say with truth that MAZZINI made Italian unity possible by persistently refusing to be satisfied with local reform, and demanding first of all the expulsion of the foreigners and the union of all Italians under one republican flag. The Carbonari aimed at constitutionalism in Naples or Piedmont, and when successful in one petty State had no more idea of assisting Italian liberals in an adjoining duchy or legation than of preaching a universal liberal propaganda. MAZZINI was the first modern Italian of any eminence who rose above the restrictions of State lines, and demanded freedom for Italy instead of reform in his own particular province. No one can take from MAZZINI the glory of having created a national party in Italy, and it may be conceded that without him Italian unity would have been postponed for at least another generation.

That he was always an unswerving Republican will certainly not detract from his merits in the eyes of most Americans. His dauntless faith in the success of his cause compels our admiration, and there is no reason to doubt that he was otherwise than courageous, humane and unselfish. He was a man of a fine poetic temperament, and his writings, while they are always earnest, impassioned and eloquent, are moreover pervaded with an undertone of sadness that separates the writer from common-place men, and gives him a kinship to the ancient Hebrew prophets. A great, pure and patriotic man, it is easy to understand how he fascinated those who came in close contact with him, and how in the capital of the King, whom he hated, 40,000 men marched in his funeral procession.

Look now at the other side of the shield. LOYOLA himself was not more fiercely intolerant than MAZZINI. To differ from him in the slightest degree, was, in his estimation, to be an enemy of Italy, a recreant to the cause of freedom. Thus, throughout his autobiographic sketch we find the sentence of unfaithfulness passed, not only against monarchists such as GIOBERTI, D'AZEGLIO and CAVOUR, but against such Liberals as GARIBALDI, MANIN, GUERAZZI, FANTI, FARINI, SIRTORI, SETTEMBRINI, LA CECILIA, and indeed nearly every Italian who has at any time during the last thirty years labored for a free and independent Italy. These men had shown some signs of a willingness to depart, it might be, even temporarily, from the Mazzinian programme of a united and Republican Italy, and he, therefore, classed them altogether as traitors to the Italian cause. MAZZINI, although he condemns assassination in his writings, was ready to use it as an instrument to accomplish his political purposes. The proof of this is found not merely in the well-known story of the dagger which he lent to GALLENGA when the latter undertook to murder CHARLES ALBERT, but in a letter which he wrote to ORSINI proposing that a band of Italian youth should be formed, armed with daggers, and sworn to assassinate every Austrian officer in Lombardy. His enemies can also show that MAZZINI, after the Sardinian troops had entered Naples in 1860, was the open enemy of Italian unity under VICTOR EMMANUEL. His journal, the *Popolo d'Italia*, of Naples, teemed with falsehoods against the King and his supporters, and strove by every possible argument to sow dissension between Naples and the North, in order to incite an insurrection which should drive out the royalists and establish a Parthenopean republic, round which the rest of Italy should rally, and then form the United Republican Italy which was MAZZINI's ideal. During the last ten years of his life MAZZINI was the most dangerous enemy of Italy, and the curious spectacle was presented of the prophet of Italian unity conspiring ceaselessly against the Italian Government, and secretly supported by the priests and the reactionary party.

Even his ability as a leader is denied by his opponents. They point to the utterly hopeless insurrections which he constantly set on foot, and which invariably ended in the death or imprisonment of his deluded followers. They assert that the crowning imbecility of his life was his defense of Rome against the French, a defense dictated by sentimental folly, when his true course would have been to have thrown himself and his army into the Abruzzi, and formed a nucleus round which Italian Republicans could have rallied. He is, judged from this point of view, a weak, incompetent leader, whose counsels were unworthy of attention at the hands of practical thinking men.

How shall we reconcile these pictures? Both are true, and each seems to directly contradict the other. They are easily reconciled when we regard MAZZINI as a fanatic; a man with one idea, and who measured everything by a single standard. He was intolerant because his dream of United Italy, free and republican, was a religion to him, from which he would not comprehend that an honest and intelligent man could possibly deviate. All actions were judged by him solely as they tended to aid or injure the cause of republican Italy. He honestly abhorred the death penalty; but show him that the assassination of any particular man would hasten the triumph of the cause which he held sacred, and he was willing that the dagger should do its work. He sent young men on insurrectionary expeditions, knowing that they went to certain death or to prolonged imprisonment, but having decided in his own mind that the constant repetition of insurrectionary attempts would in time familiarize the Italians with guerilla warfare, and would fan the flame of hatred to the oppressors, he never doubted the wisdom of those petty expeditions which cost so many noble lives. He believed that the cause of the Republic would gain dignity and sympathy by the defense of Rome, and so he held the city to the last moment, knowing perfectly well that its capture was inevitable. Although he had labored a lifetime for Italian unity, he could not separate his formula, "Italy united and republican." In his eyes it was an infamous crime for a republican to accept a monarchy, and so he was driven by stern convictions of duty to array himself among the enemies of the Italian Kingdom. Had he been a man capable of perceiving that the well-being of the Italian people was the only object of the true patriot, and that no object could justify means in themselves wrong, much of his conduct would be irreconcilable with the theory that he was an honest, unselfish patriot. There is no difficulty, however, in believing that to MAZZINI, the fanatic, his acts were uniformly right and noble. He had no choice in matters affecting his dream of republican Italy. He proposed to himself "the republic before all things and by every means," and with that rule of action, which was the law of his being, his acts were unswervingly consistent.

Thus will people judge who coolly study the character and career of this extraordinary man. The Anglo-Saxon, born and bred to believe in the unalterable distinction between right and wrong, and accustomed to follow after the practicable rather than the ideal and the impossible, will respect the indomitable purpose of MAZZINI, but will condemn him as an impracticable and dangerous man. But should he turn to the Italian's autobiography and read a random page here and there, he will feel the spell of his fascination closing about him, and will be ready to join, for the time being, with the most ardent of his disciples. He was a fanatic, and unscrupulous in his fanaticism, if you will, but the man who wrote the chapter of this volume which describes the defense of Rome had the genius of the poet and the soul of the martyr.

MY LITTLE LADY.—SMOKE. By IVAN S. TURGENEF.—FLY LEAVES. By C. S. CALVERLEY. HOLT & WILLIAMS: New-York.

Messrs. HOLT & WILLIAMS have begun the publication of a series of volumes which promises to be extremely popular. To travelers the book will be a great boon, for they are printed in good large type and bound up in a neat and handy form. The first volume, *My Little Lady*, is an exceedingly interesting story, and will serve to beguile the tedium of many a long railroad journey, or of a dull day at the sea-side. The new volume, *Fly Leaves*, is one of the most amusing collection of verses published since the days of *Ingoldsby*. It is introduced for the first time to American readers, and cannot fail to find a permanent place in the library of collectors. We have seen few books which are at once so cheap, so readable, and so dandy as these excellent little volumes. Messrs. HOLT & WILLIAMS deserve great credit for bringing them out at this season of the year.

THE VILLAGE ON THE HEATH. From the German of ADALBERT STIFTER. Newburg: CYRUS S. MARSH. 1872.

STIFTER is little known to the American public, yet is remarkable for his tenderness of feeling, purity of thought, and exaltation of home ties; that deep-heartedness which the more gifted story-tellers of Fatherland excel all nations in expressing has never found better utterance than in his simple stories. Here, a village boy ripens in communion with the living spirit of nature, and goes forth into the world to win fortune and fame, returning at last to lay it all at his rustic parents' feet. Even the love that would have crowned his lot (would he forget his humble birth) he sacrifices without a murmur, and is blest abundantly in his own consciousness of right, in the joy of his simple friends, in the peace of his own true soul.

Such are the materialist tendencies of American thought, such the readiness to tear away home ties, such the idolatry of social position, that we cannot overrate the usefulness of a work like this, appealing as it does to the best instincts of our nature, and showing where the secret of real happiness lies—in keeping the heart truly childlike, thoroughly pure, and deeply loving. The translator has exhibited in her task a singular simplicity and beauty of style. The book may be found at APPLETON's and at RANDOLPH's.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's* contains a paper of unusual interest, by HIRAM HITCHCOCK, on "The Explorations of Di Cesnola in Cyprus." Gen. DI CESNOLA, lately an officer in the United States Army, and now American Consul at Cyprus, has made a series of antiquarian discoveries in that island, of greater importance to the students of Grecian and Egyptian art than any discovery during the present century. The statues, of which numerous illustrations are given, have been admirably preserved, and afford an opportunity of studying several of the most important epochs in Greek art. The collection, if it could be obtained, would be of inestimable worth to the future Metropolitan Museum.—EMILIO CASTELAR writes with fervid eloquence concerning the growth of republican ideas in Europe. His description of the causes and results of the various French revolutions, though lacking in stern Anglo-Saxon logic, is one of the most vivid historical sketches we ever have read. Also interesting, because truly enthusiastic, is MONCURE D. CONWAY's article on "Mazzini." Mr. CONWAY knew him personally, and gives a faithful account of his private life; of the schemes adopted by his powerful enemies to make him unpopular, and of the opinions of his intimate friends, such as CARLYLE, and others of that class, as to his true character. CHARLES NORDHOFF's paper on California in this number relates principally to the agricultural interests of that State, and is extremely interesting. The serial, "A Good Investment," is concluded, and has proved in every respect to be one of the best stories of the season. "The City of the Saints," by LYMAN ABBOTT, is not, as its name would seem to imply, Salt Lake City, but the capital of Italy. The article is profusely illustrated, and from it an accurate conception can be had of the home and home-life of the Pope. "Off Thunder Bay," by CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON, is a charming poetical version of an old legend current on and around Lake Huron. A humorous sketch, "In Search of the Picturesque," is by the same author. The remaining articles are "The Guillotine," by S. S. CONANT; "My Grandmother's Pomander," by FRANCES EASTWOOD; "On the Sands," by Mrs. Z. B. BUDDINGTON; "To a Crushed Violet," by MARY E. DODGE; "A Virginia Militia Training in the Last Generation," by E. W. B. CANNING; "The Golden Lion of Granpere," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE; "Akeratos," by T. D. ENGLISH; and "Old Kensington," by MISS THACKERAY.

—*Scribner's* contains an illustrated article by BENSON J. LOSSING, on "West Point." The account is very complete, containing, as it does, a history of the institution from its origin to the present day. The illustrations are numerous, and several of them have been executed with great delicacy. "Will you Walk into my Parlor?" by Mrs. L. M. PETERBELIA, is a very interesting description of the habits of the spiders, as they have been revealed by means of the microscope. JAMES T. MACKAY's "Harker and Blind," is a sketch of unusual power, being also painfully vivid and natural. It is curious to learn, as we do from "The Law of the Heart, and Law of the Street," by JAMES B. HODGKIN, how much we are indebted to our very remote ancestor for many of our present customs. For instance, the ordinary custom of passing to the right in the street, comes from our savage forefathers, who passed so simply because they knew their left arms were best to parry with, and their right arms strongest to slay. "Woman as a Smuggler, and Woman as a Detective," by FANNIE HOWELL, is a description of the work [illegible] of the Women Inspector's Department of the New-York Custom-House. This feature, which was introduced in 1861, has proved so successful that the number of inspectors has been increased, and all are kept in constant employment. "Draxy Miller's Dowery," and "Mr. Lowell's Prose," are concluded, and some very delightful additions made to the "Back Log Studies."

—*Lippincott's* contains an article on the cause and effect of sun-stroke, written by Dr. H. C. WOOD, Jr., which is of such practical value that it should be generally read, and its suggestions given the widest possible publicity. To be effective, any treatment to persons suffering from this terrible disease must be immediate, and Dr. WOOD clearly explains what this is, and why it is rendered necessary. "Crumbs from the Rhineland," by ALICE GRAY, is an airy little sketch of that famous river and its surroundings, in which mountains, castles, and social incidents are sweetly touched in curious but pleasing confusion. "Travels in the Air" contains a number of selections from M. GLAISHER's work of that name, which recount his experience in making an ascent, during which the height of seven miles was attained. The only continued story, "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," has three chapters of very great interest in this number to those who have followed the travelers thus far in their journeyings. MARY B. DODGE pictures the delights of White Sulphur Springs, the fashionable watering-place for Virginians, in the brightest of colors, which, with a social sketch by EDWARD HOWLAND, and one or two light stories, complete the list of the contents.

—The *Aldine* has two full-page illustrations, one appropriate to the season, called "Patriotic Education," in which a very familiar scene is excitingly portrayed, and the other, "A Shipwreck on the Coast of Dieppe," by T. WEBER, which has almost the vividness of the actual event. The picture of a party of monks drinking together, entitled "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn," by A. KAPPES, is highly humorous and expressive. In the literary department the best article is, "After the Comet," by W. L. ALDEN, who, in an ingenious manner, gives the text of a lecture he is to deliver fifty years hence, concerning the collision that is to take place next August between the earth and M. PLANTAMOUR's comet, and from which the former is to suffer grievous change. "Shadows" is the name of a suggestive paper, by JULIAN HAWTHORNE, exhibiting great originality in construction and the utmost delicacy in mental analysis.

—*Aquatic Monthly and Nautical Review* is the title of a very attractive periodical which has just started into existence. The editor, Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLY, has made aquatic sports a pursuit for more than twenty years, and is therefore better informed on the subject than almost any man in America. The design of the monthly seems to be to furnish interesting information concerning the future movement of all the yachting and boating clubs in the country, and a faithful record of the races and facts incident thereto. There is evidently a place for a publication of this kind, and we think this one will admirably fill it.

—The *Catholic World* opens with a serial story, translated from the German of CONRAD VON BOLANDEN, named "The Progressionists," which promises to be very acceptable. "Miss Etheridge" is the title of a very well-written story, somewhat after the style of the "House of Yorke." There are two excellent reviews in this number, one on EASTLAKE's *A History of the Gothic Revival in England*, and the other on MAX MÜLLER's *Chips from a German Workshop*. In the next issue will begin a series of papers on the American Indians, by Rev. Father DE SMET, who has passed his life among them as a Jesuit missionary.

—CROFUTT's *Western World* is a periodical devoted almost exclusively to the advancement of the railroad and mining interests of the West. For purposes of this kind, the monthly seems admirably adapted; numerous notes of information from all the far Western States and Territories are to be found in it, while its correspondence centres upon facts of real commercial value concerning the various sections from which they are received. The present number, in typography and general attractiveness, is all that could be desired.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Progress of the New Railway and Drainage—The Effect on the Sanitary Condition—The Fourth-avenue Pavement Grievance.

There is no densely populated section of any of the cities and large villages that surround the City of New-York, nor is there any section of even this City, excepting, perhaps, a small portion of the Harlem District, in which the present excessive heat has given greater cause for fear of virulent disease, than in the southern portion of the Brooklyn District bordering on, and extending southward and eastward from the improvement line of Prospect Park. This district, as has before been described in the TIMES, has earned a reputation for ague and bilious fevers, and, also, during the Summer months, for the season's variety of children's complaints which so often terminate fatally. Since the dying out of the small-pox, which for a time was so prevalent, fever and ague has been the only disease of sufficient presence to give the locality any feature of distinctive difference, in regard to physical ailments, from the older settlements, and even that is now much less prevalent than during the same season last year. This, too, notwithstanding the fact that fully as much "new ground" has been disturbed by improvements this season as in the corresponding season last year.

It was feared by many that should the expenditure of the more than half a million of dollars contemplated and authorized for perfecting the drainage of the district be commenced early, the effect of deeply disturbing the soil during June and July would largely increase disease; but though the work has been begun, and though a very large number of blocks of ground have been disturbed to make cellars for new buildings; and though the railway in Third-avenue has been under construction, and now nearly completed to the neighborhood of Fifteenth-street, there is not yet any outbreak of the anticipated diseases which gives cause for the alarm.

The construction of the railway along Third-avenue, which was chartered more than fifteen years ago, and which the people along the line have petitioned and prayed for ever since, is a cause of rejoicing to all, and especially so to such as have either property or business interest there. This line, it is promised, will shorten the running time from what is generally called the Green-Wood section to Fulton Ferry about ten minutes, and also greatly relieve the Fifth-avenue line, the Ninth-street and the Court-street lines from their present overburdened condition. It is expected that this new road will be operated regularly before the close of the present month, and when it is, one of the causes of chronic complaint among the people of Gowanus will at length have passed away.

In addition to these favorable changes, the work of cutting lateral canals along the swamp line of the Gowanus Canal, and the filling in of the remaining marshy ground is progressing, so that now, though never before, the fixed residents feel assured that another year of judicious improvement will place the entire district in as desirable a sanitary condition as any other portion of the city.

But, notwithstanding the comparatively cheerful condition which large appropriations and expenditures for drainage and railways has caused, there is one never-ending complaint in regard to the deplorable condition of Fourth (the Boulevard) avenue, which was laid out for and declared to be sure to become the "great pleasure drive" for miles around. The price of lots on the more favored portions of Fourth-avenue has doubtless, as was intended, somewhat delayed the extensive building up of superior residences, but during the past two years the annoyance which comes from particularly badly constructed pavement promises to retard improvement in other respects as long as no change is made in it. The poorly-laid small stones are thickly covered with fine, light sand. This, during both Winter and Summer, in rainy weather becomes soft and sticky as mortar, and in the dry weather it rises in clouds under even the slow pace of a funeral procession; and, when the wind is high, the entire line of the road, to the width of more than a block on either side, is rendered almost impassable, and the pedestrians become nearly invisible to those in the houses. This is a grievance which affects residents of New-York, who have occasion to visit Green-Wood, as seriously as the residents on the line, and the hope is, therefore, strong in both sections that some plan may be devised by which the alternating dust and mortar may be removed, or so hardened as to be of service in the way it must surely have been designed to be when placed on the stones.

OREGON.

Progress in the Pacific State—Valley Region of Oregon—The Columbia River—Oregon Products.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALEM, Oregon, Tuesday, June 18, 1872.

With the commencement of railroad construction and railroad communication through the most available agricultural portion of the State, Oregon witnesses great improvement, and an impetus is given to agriculture in the valleys of the Willamette and Umpqua, the latter of which is just reached by the Oregon and California Railroad. Those who view our State from a distance are apt to consider us rather out of the world, and to imagine that we are deficient in the true elements of civilization, but they can spare us all sympathy on that score, for no new Western State has a more solid and respectable social basis, and Salem is the second town in the State, has a population of a little over four thousand, possesses ten different churches, and the Methodists are now building a new $35,000 edifice. We have five free public schools, graded and well instructed. The Willamette University is situated here, and the principal building is a very handsome structure, erected by some subscriptions at a cost of $30,000. The Catholics are now putting up a new school building to cost nearly that sum of money. In every department of social life Salem will compare favorably with any town of its size in New-England or New-York, and is said to more nearly resemble an Eastern town than any other on the Pacific coast. We maintain a daily newspaper, and also three weeklies. It must be borne in mind that this place is the State capital, is the centre of the great Willamette Valley, and immediately surrounded by as fine an agricultural country as there is in the world. It is also the seat of an immense and easily controlled water-power, on which are built the largest woolen-factory on this coast, and one of the finest of flouring-mills, whose product commands in distant markets the highest price known in commerce, and finds its way to Rio Janeiro, Liverpool, China, and is preferred by San Francisco bakers to the best of California Flour. Salem has gas-works and water-works, and some of the finest buildings in our State are here. Portland, situated near the Columbia and with no valley near it, but, as a point for trade with this valley and the Upper Columbia country, is the chief commercial emporium of the North Pacific, has a population of 12,000, a vast trade, great wealth, and, though bearing about the same relation to the sea that Albany does, by means of a dredger is kept accessible for vessels of 800 or 1,000 tons, and seems destined to enjoy the vast trade of the Columbia River and its tributaries.

VALLEY REGION OF OREGON.

Having sketched the emporium of commerce and the State capital, your readers can imagine what other towns and what sort of a community a valley will support which contains something like five millions of acres of land, all arable, with soil of great average depth and richness, well watered and wooded. And yet this magnificent region, although all occupied, is but sparsely settled, and at most cannot contain over 15,000 persons. This is the region by which Oregon is known abroad, first settled and most improved, but it bears only a small proportion to the vast extent of the State. The Coast Range of mountains skirt the sea, and contain millions of acres of land that will some time become cleared and be valuable. The Cascade Range, which is identical with the Sierra Nevada to the South, is much more formidable and rugged, and runs parallel with the coast, distant about one hundred miles, and covering a belt of territory over seventy-five miles wide. Between the two ranges of mountains are valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River, in Oregon, the most valuable portion of the State, similarly located to the valleys of California. These three valleys are easily capable of sustaining a population of one million, and possess water-power that must eventually build up a great manufacturing community. There is a future before us, which is retarded by the fact that we are remote from routes of travel, a difficulty which can only be obviated when our railroads reach their arms beyond the borders of our State.

THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

The whole length of the Columbia River passes through no breadth of agricultural country worthy of the name. West of the Cascades it winds among wooded mountains, portions of which will in time be made available when the dense forests of spruce and fir have found a market, for which great saw-mills are fast preparing them. There are fisheries on the Lower Columbia which send you the finest salmon in the world, canned or barreled as you prefer. Astoria is the actual Oregon seaport. Kalama is the point above, on the Washington side, where the North Pacific Railroad will connect our great river with Puget Sound. There are occasional trading points along the river located in conjunction with milling points, and Vancouver, on the Washington shore, above the mouth of the Columbia, is our military depot, and supplies the scattered settlements of that Territory back from the Columbia. Above Vancouver some distance the river closes in, where its way has been forced through the formidable barrier made by the Cascade Mountains, in the centre of which is the wild gorge made by the cascades of the Columbia, to which point fine steamers run, and connect by a railroad portage of five miles, with navigable waters above the falls. The grand and unrivaled scenery of the Columbia exists along these mountainous shores, and deserves a description to which the limits of no single newspaper column can do justice.

EASTERN OREGON.

East of the Cascades the character of the country changes greatly and almost entirely. West of the mountains we have our rainy seasons; east of them the climate is dry and Winters are much colder. There are a few fine valleys sheltered by the Blue Mountains. In the aggregate, I suppose there is in all the vast extent of Eastern Oregon about as much arable land as we have in the West, which is scattered over a region containing sixty thousand square miles. All of these valleys lie back from the Columbia, whose flow is lost among sandy shores and hills, which afford excellent and unlimited pasturage, for the greater portion of all the East is treeless, elevated plateaux, carpeted with rich bunch grass, and sure to be covered in time by countless herds. A great emigration now tends from this valley to this eastern region. Many of the older settlers have been all their lives in the vanguard of civilization, and the Willamette region is become too cultivated and refined to need their presence. The marked advance in price of lands has since the railroad era commenced enables them to realize handsomely on their first locations, and they invest their means in cattle, horses and sheep and go east to locate a preemption or homestead claim on some rich creek bottom, containing a few acres of unexampled gardens and meadow lands, with unlimited range for stock on the bunch grass hills that extend for many miles unbroken by the ravines cut by the few water courses. Cattle generally winter there without being fed.

OREGON PRODUCTS.

All the agricultural region of Oregon is splendid for raising wheat. That is our staple, and while we may seem remote from the world's markets, that is not the case, for ships load at Portland for Europe, South America, or the ports of Asia or the Islands. Wheat brought us here in Salem, last year, from $1 10 to $1 25 per bushel, when quoted in Liverpool at 12s. 10d. to 13s. per cwt. It must be borne in mind that Oregon wheat is at a premium in Liverpool, even above the wheat of California. It makes a stronger flour, and London bakers have learned to mix it with other wheat to improve the quality of their bread. There is no part of the West which is so accessible to market for grain products as the valleys of the Pacific. Wool is our other great staple, and our flocks have been carefully graded, so that Oregon wool is of superior quality. Of late we have failed to keep up the increase. Had our farmers known what price wool would bring in 1872, they would have equaled the enterprise of the old lady who sent six sons to the war, and said she would have made it a dozen instead if she had known in time they would be wanted. There are plenty of enthusiasts who really think everybody should come to Oregon, and who write extravagant reports of soil, climate, and even of living. In twenty-two years I have never known a failure of crops. I have seen many industrious poor men become well off, and believe it a good country yet for those who desire a salubrious climate and know how to labor and wait a reasonable while. It is very nearly a paradise for men of moderate means, for they can locate to advantage even in this valley. There are still large sections to open and develope along the coast, among the foot hills and mountains, and to the east of the Cascades. The time is long past when the best of prairie lands can be had as a government donation in this valley. Many come here expecting too much, and at first are grievously disappointed. Many are disgusted with our Winter rains, which are the most healthy season, however, and give us assurance of unfailing crops. I have scarce ever seen dissatisfaction expressed by any who have Wintered and Summered among us. In one thing we disappoint none who settle in any portion of the Willamette Valley, for they find here all the social enjoyments to which they can lay reasonable claim, and have very superior religious and educational privileges.

PETER THE GREAT.

Celebration of the Anniversary of the Emperor's Birth—The Imperial Family at the Tomb—Interesting Ceremonies.

On the 12th of June all Russia celebrated the 200th anniversary of the birth of PETER the Great. In all the inhabited places of the vast Empire, from the two capitals down to the most insignificant villages, the civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities united with the people in commemorating the day which gave to the largest Empire in the world its greatest man. The St. Petersburg and Moscow celebrations were the most solemn of all. At St. Petersburg, says the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, the morning was ushered in by a tremendous cannonade from the metropolitan fortress, the formidable Isle of St. Peter and Paul. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the military, the trades, and the pupils of the various educational establishments assembled in the continuous chain of squares surrounding and adjoining the monument of the great monarch. The clergy, as well as the deputations of the nobility and the municipal and provincial authorities and a large number of civil and military officers, took their stand in front of PETER the Great's house—the unpretending cottage which was the first dwelling built on the banks of the Neva in anticipation of the city which was to arise. When all invited had arrived, the clergy entered the principal room of the house—it has but two and a kitchen—and brought out the miraculous image of the Savior which accompanied Peter in his battles, and is supposed to have exercised a decisive influence at the Battle of Pultowa. They then carried the relic in solemn procession to the tomb of its former proprietor in the neighboring Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, the resting-place of the defunct members of the imperial family. The tomb was adorned suitably to the occasion. On three tabourets near it lay cushions of gold brocade, exhibiting relics of the illustrious dead. On the first was the uniform he wore at Pultowa, on the second his sword and hat pierced with balls in that battle, on the third the insignia of the Order of St. Andrew, worn by him in the latter part of his life. The middle cushion showed, in silver embroidery, the words of his famous order of the day issued on the morning of the combat which was the making of Russia: "And you ought to know that PETER is indifferent to life, provided Russia survives him." The tabourets were watched by officers of the Guard with swords drawn, attended by detachments of infantry, cavalry, artillery, sailors and marines. These troops represented all the regiments which existed at the time of PETER the Great, and they carried the flags and standards given them by the renowned ruler himself.

Immediately before the arrival of the clergy, the Emperor and Imperial family, with all the grandees of the Court and Cabinet, had entered the sacred building and grouped themselves in front of the tomb. The service for the dead—a most impressive ceremony in the Russian Church—was then performed by the priests and ecclesiastical singers. Toward the end of the service, when the glorious Hymn of the Resurrection was intoned by the choir, the Emperor took a medal, coined in honor of the occasion, from the hands of the Finance Minister, and placed it upon the sepulchre of his illustrious ancestor. At this signal the fortress walls once more became resonant with artillery. The anthem over, His Majesty, accompanied by his Court, drove over the bridge to the statue, where the troops were already awaiting him. Shortly after his appearance on the scene, the miraculous image, with the hat, sword, and uniform was produced by a deputation of the Imperial Senate, who had escorted them thither in a sloop-of-war, moored at the quay of the square. The Emperor having galloped along the line of troops with the male members of the Imperial family, then took his place in a procession composed of all the leading ecclesiastics, officers, and officials, which crossed the immense *ploshad* to the well-known Cathedral of St. Isaac. There, in the superb edifice which is the central, or at any rate the most aristocratic, shrine of all Russia, among the huge columns of Finnish granite shaped into Grecian beauty, the Liturgy was performed by the Metropolitan Bishop of the Capital. A third service, likewise attended by the Emperor and the whole Court, then ensued in the open air in front of the monument. With the magnificent river on one side, the tremendous length of the Admiralty buildings stretching along the other, and the Citadel showing its sombre walls in the distance, the surroundings were worthy of the solemnity to which they served as a foil. The monument, which would be imposing were it not unfortunately placed upon a diminutive fragment of rock, was environed by masts bearing flags and banners, alternating with military trophies and a rich display of flowers. At the conclusion of the prayers, the Bishop knelt down, and having sprinkled holy water upon the colors and relics of the deceased hero, offered up a prayer for the continued welfare and prosperity of the realm. This, the crowning point of the ceremony, was marked by a grand cannonade from the artillery on the quay, the men-of-war in the river, and the fortress opposite. Simultaneously all the bells in the town were set ringing. Imagine the din, there being over 700 spires! While the booming, jingling and tinkling of sounding metal of every size and shape were still going on, the Emperor remounted his horse and ordered the troops to execute the parade-march past the statue. Upon this no less than fifty-eight battalions of infantry, forty squadrons of cavalry, and 132 cannon, under the command of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS NICHOLAYEVITCH, marched in serried lines past the Emperor and his gorgeous suite, halting in front of the monument. Whoever has seen the perfect compactness and precision of Russian troops on a field day—a compactness firm as hammered iron and elegant as polished steel—can imagine what it was on the occasion when the most celebrated warrior, sailor, legislator and autocrat of the country had honor done to him in the presence of his well-loved successor. After the parade, which occupied a considerable time, the Emperor returned to the Winter Palace, having first commanded that the image and uniform, which had been conspicuous in front of the monument all the while, should be replaced in the fortress. They were taken back as they had been brought, by water. The arrival and departure of His Majesty were greeted by hearty hurrahs from the multitude. In the afternoon popular sports were prepared in the Champ de Mars for the million. Comic pieces were performed in temporary buildings; exhibitions in the ordinary Russian style, the broader the better, amused the many; while pictures illustrating the principal events of PETER's reign were ranged all around, contributing an historical and patriotic element to the general and less-refined fun. The better class were flocking to the Summer Garden to view a regatta, which came off in prime style on the Neva.

A commemoration of the event, as interesting as that in the principal capital, was held at Moscow the day before the anniversary. To make up to the city for the absence of the Emperor—he seems to have been expected—the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE NICOLAYEVITCH had arrived there in time to grace the festivities of the ancient and venerable heart of the realm. With him came another important traveler destined to be the centre of attraction in the show. That visitor was a boat—the first boat ever constructed on a European pattern in Russia, the famous little tub built at the instance of young PETER by a Dutch carpenter—the ancestor, in a word, of the entire Russian fleet of the present day. Ordinarily one of the lions of St. Petersburg, it was now conveyed to Moscow, to be relaunched after a long interval on shore, and head a ceremonial procession of yachts and sloops on the river which washes the foot of the Kremlin. No doubt the Muscovites will be duly grateful for the privilege of seeing the old craft afloat again. PETER's attachment to the boat, and the positive tenderness with which he regarded this toy of his youth, have made it one of the most precious memorials left of him.

Fire in a Tennessee Coal Mine—How it Was Extinguished.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Herald, June 26.

The ventilating flue of the Rockwood Coal-bank caught fire last Tuesday night, and burned most furiously until Saturday, when, by the most determined exertions it was extinguished. The flue goes up from the rooms below, through over 100 feet of solid coal; a fire is kept at the bottom of this shaft to stimulate the draft, and it is supposed, communicated to the surrounding coal. The rooms below being so large, it was found impossible to shut off the supply of air from below, and the white blaze shot up over 100 feet into the air. The plan used to extinguish the fire, was to dig out the burning coal from below and put it out with water brought in buckets from the drain in the interior of the mine, some 300 feet distant. Fifty men were kept at this day and night, from Wednesday morning until Saturday at noon. The fire had penetrated over thirty feet into the solid coal on one side, and only five or six feet on the other, and to dig out this mass of red-hot coal was terrible work. Water had no effect on it until it was dug loose, and the heat and steam was suffocating; but the men, led by Capt. Harris (the coal boss,) worked with a will, and succeeded in saving the great coal property. The heat was so great as to melt the slate roof, which dripped down in waxy puddles, hardening into masses of lava-looking cinder. The Company are now erecting a brick stack outside of the bank at the mouth of the ventilating shaft, in which the fire will be kept, precluding any possibility of the fire coming in contact with the coal again. The long dry season we have had dried the coal so thoroughly as to cause it to ignite. Ordinarily the coal is kept wet with surface water coming through it, but this year has been so dry as to stop this.

INCREDIBLE BARBARITY.

Two Enemies of a Man Seize a Little Child, His Granddaughter, Saturate Her Clothing with Oil and Set it on Fire—She is Fatally Burned.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, July 2.

Conrad Schweitzer, whose name sufficiently indicates his German origin, lives about seven miles from Cleveland, in Parma township, on the direct road to Parma. With him and his aged wife dwell Henry Walter, his son-in-law, his daughter, the wife of Walter, and Betty Walter, daughter of Henry Walter, and grandchild of Schweitzer. On Saturday morning the men of the household did considerable mowing in a field near the house, and afterward came to Cleveland with produce for market. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on that day old Mrs. Schweitzer went to the hay-field for some purpose, was absent but a short time, and then heard piercing, heartrending screams issuing from the direction of her dwelling. Retracing her steps at her utmost speed, she entered the house, where an appalling scene met her gaze. Her little granddaughter was frantically endeavoring to tear all that remained of her burning garments from her person, most of them having been consumed, and was undergoing most severe and cruel torture from the burns upon her body. Procuring water, the aged grandmother dashed it over the little sufferer, and soon extinguished the flames, but not until her innocent grandchild had been so badly burned that death ensued a few hours afterward. She at the time supposed the little girl had somehow set her own clothes on fire, and asked her what she had been doing. Betty replied that she had been doing nothing, but that "that brutely butcher that struck you, (meaning the grandmother) did it." She afterward gave further details of the affair, saying two men had been there who inquired for her grandfather. She told them he was not at home. They then seized her and got the oil-can. Then one of them jammed a hole in the side of the can by striking it upon the corner of the stove, and poured the contents over her body while his companion held her for that purpose. They then set the oil on fire and hastily left the premises, and their victim met the terrible ordeal of burning by fire. The condition of the oil-can corroborated the girl's story of the barbarity to which she had been subjected.

We understand that there are in Royalton five butchers, or at least a club of five men, of whom one or two are butchers. The two men in question have long entertained unmeasured hatred against old Mr. Schweitzer, from what reason we cannot learn, and have on previous occasions sought to do him injury. About a year since they came to his house one evening, and tried to set it on fire, when Schweitzer fired upon them and caused them to beat a lively retreat. It was on this occasion that one of the butchers alluded to struck old Mrs. Schweitzer a heavy blow, which explains the remark of the little girl to her grandmother. We do not learn of any other specific attempt to inflict damage upon Schweitzer by these men, but other facts are given rendering it probable that such may have been the case. The alleged lawlessness of the perpetrators of these outrages lends additional weight to the accusations against them.

The funeral of Betty Walter took place on Tuesday from the house where she was so wickedly deprived of life. Her murderers are at large, and we do not learn that any well-directed efforts are yet on foot to effect their capture. It is said that the constable of Parma has the names and is cognizant of the residence and whereabout of the alleged murderers, but hesitates to arrest them because of the limited amount of testimony which can be arrayed against them. Of this fact, however, we have not complete knowledge. Information of the whole affair was on Tuesday evening lodged at the Central Station in this city, but without such details as are necessary to action by our officers, the crime having been committed outside of their jurisdiction.

The Fisk University and the Jubilee Singers.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, July 2.

During the earlier part of this year the management of Fisk University attempted to secure a site for the erection of buildings suited to the wants of that institution. Not being able to find a satisfactory location, however, they postponed its consideration until next year, when they hope to select a site and erect commodious buildings out of the proceeds to be derived from the concerts of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers during the Fall and Winter. The Jubilee Singers are now in Boston undergoing thorough training and giving occasional concerts to pay current expenses. Should they be as successful as they were during their last tour over the country there will be no doubt about the erection of a building in 1873.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Having been associated with the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as their financial agents for nearly three years, we have the most conclusive and satisfactory knowledge:—

(1.) *Of the immense value and importance of the Road.*

(2.) *Of the thorough ability, economy and integrity of its management.*

(3.) *Of its resources for an enormous and profitable traffic.*

(4.) *Of the perfect security of the 6 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company.*

We are consequently enabled to recommend these Bonds as an entirely safe and reliable investment, which may be held with as much satisfaction and freedom from anxiety by the most prudent and careful investor as Governments of Central Pacifics.

A large profit or increase of investment may now be realized by exchanging either of the above for the Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds.

Denominations, $100, $500, $1,000.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

Principal and interest payable in gold in New-York.

Price 94 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

☞ CHAS. UNGER & CO., BANKERS, No. 43 Exchange-place, Offer for sale Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Park Loan; Brooklyn City Six per Cent. Water Loan.

☞ NEW-YORK STATE SIX PER CENT. GOLD LOAN, due 1887. A limited amount for sale. GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 WALL-ST.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

THE MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

This road is entirely completed and in full operation between the Missouri River and Lincoln, the capital of the State of Nebraska, and is earning more than all its expenses, including interest on its bonds, while its traffic is constantly and rapidly increasing. The line has been built wholly by stock subscriptions, and among its stockholders are some of the most successful railway supporters and financiers in the country. The cost of the road, with its Franchises, Real Estate, Equipments, Telegraph Lines, &c., has been $42,333 per mile, while the mortgage on it is but $18,333, making the Company's securities safe beyond contingency.

The Midland Pacific will connect with the Union Pacific on the west, and on the east with direct lines to the Atlantic Coast and all intermediate centres. Its location is therefore a most important and commanding one, it being the central link of a new trunk route, shortening the distance to the Pacific by 100 miles. As a local enterprise, the Midland Pacific is invaluable. It traverses a fertile section of country, one of the finest agricultural regions in the Union, and is the main feeder of a rapidly-increasing population. We have examined personally this entire enterprise, and recognize its importance and value, and confidently recommend its Bonds to investors.

During the past few years we have negotiated a large number of railway loans, and there is not one of these roads whose property does not exceed in value, by 100 per cent. the amount of its first mortgage bonds. Present price of Midland Pacifics, 90 and accrued interest. Bonds may be registered without charge, and all marketable securities taken in exchange at full rates.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L P. LOCKWOOD, No. 38 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 545 6TH-AV., near 28th-st. (formerly with Bedell, 6th-av.,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES a place in a small family. Apply at No. 166 Elm-st., New-York.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A PROTestant German woman; very respectable and excellent cook; French or English cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Apply at No. 24 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN American woman; very respectable, and an excellent cook; French or English cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good baker; has best City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Apply at No. 469 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 572 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—SITUATIONS WANTed, by two first-class English girls, recently arrived, and with good references, as chamber-maids in a private family or hotel. Apply at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge of and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent city reference will be given; no objection to the country; a young infant a specialty. Call for two days at 109 West 15th-st., rear building.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—LADIES' MAID and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid's situation, or either, by a very respectable German young woman and excellent seamstress; operate on machines, dress-make, &c., dress hair nicely; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman; is a thorough lady's maid; excellent seamstress and dress-maker; cut and fit; operate, &c.; dress hair nicely; or chamber-work and seamstress, or nurse; best three years' reference; country or City. Call at [illegible] 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant German young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; very respectable, and experienced nurse for young and growing children; good chamber-maid and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, an experienced nurse; can take care of and bring an infant up on a bottle, or growing children; good seamstress; operate; dress-maker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver; getting up salads; or will do chamber-work and waiting; good testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION AS coachman in the country by a single young man; can milk and assist in garden if required; cause of leaving present place, family going to Europe; the best reference can be given from present employer. Address or can be seen at No. 140 West 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, first-class City driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; three years' reference from present employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 136 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED as coachman, by a respectable Protestant man, with good City reference. Apply or address J. H., No. 4 West 35th-st., for two days.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A SINgle man; fully competent to do all kinds of work on a gentleman's place; has the best reference. Address F. T., Box No. 319 Times Office.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good references. Address C. M., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS HEAD waiter, by a German, speaking French, English, and Italian. Address C. C., Box No. 190 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS for THE LIFE OF HENRY WILSON, by Judge RUSSELL and Rev. ELIAS NASON, the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A FIRST-class book-keeper, from three to six hours a week, to post the books of a builder, (double-entry.) Address by letter Box No. 68 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 27 Park-place.

MAN WANTED—FAMILIAR WITH CABInet-woods, of good address and not afraid of work. Address M. U. D., Box No. 152 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND ENAMeling works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables. Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables [illegible]. Orders by mail attended to.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 4th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, by the English Grenadier Guards Band.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LAST TRUMP—Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS—Miss Emma Howson and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum $1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

It is to the business men of the South that the necessity of Gen. GRANT'S re-election, in order to secure the material and social welfare of that section, must be apparent on calm reflection. The following testimony from one of this class in New-Orleans, a Democrat by association, and formerly a Confederate officer, is but the candid expression of convictions which must force themselves on most reasonable Southern men:

"WARMOTH is endeavoring to produce a conflict between the blacks and whites—which, if successful, would result in a war of races. The negroes placed WARMOTH in power, under OSCAR J. DUNN'S leadership, and they discovered the viper they had warmed, and as a class are decidedly opposed to him. Hence he desires to create a 'white man's party.' *The only salvation for the South is Grant's re-election*, for there are still those who think that the war is not yet over. They are few in number, however, and GRANT'S re-election will dispel the illusion."

The "accident" on the South-side Railroad, yesterday, would seem to have as little really accidental about it as anything of the kind well could have. Two trains, one of which was known to be behind time, and the second of which had been waiting half an hour for the first, crash into each other in an attempt to pass a point where their tracks cross. The simplest precautions seem to have been wanting. No warning was sent out by the waiting train; the danger was rushed upon with a recklessness that is nothing less than criminal. Eighteen persons are injured, and of these several are likely to die. The South-side Road is one comparatively new, and heretofore has been well managed, but the directors owe it to the public to fully investigate this shocking occurrence, and also to let the public know the result of their investigation and their own action in reference to the parties found guilty of carelessness.

Our readers will find a glance at the record of accidents yesterday instructive as to the reasonableness of the method our City population adopt for the celebration of the nation's anniversary. It is very gratifying, no doubt, to young people, to be able to make a noise in the world, at least one day in the year, quite out of proportion to their custom on other days. But when we count up the cases of wounding and maiming, some for life, and the cases of fires, which, but for our thorough system of extinguishment, would have been serious, it may be asked, does it pay? Are there not equally pleasant and safer ways of doing honor to the anniversary of our independence.

It is eminently fitting that HORACE GREELEY, the defender of secession, the apologist of treason and the Niagara Peace Commissioner (self-appointed) should be nominated for President by the Democracy in the City of Baltimore, where Democrats first shed blood in resisting the Union.

The Republican Party.

Those who thoughtlessly charge the Republican Party with having outlived its usefulness, ignore some very obvious and important facts in our recent history. Their theory seems to be that because the members of the party associated themselves together to meet the demands of the time with reference to slavery, they must now separate again, because those demands have been satisfied. But if the Republican Party had accepted this view of the case, it would never have fought the war with the steady fidelity and resolute courage which it showed, and never would have essayed the task of reconstruction. To have declined these great services would have been absurd. Yet those who declare that it should now dissolve, recommend an absurdity scarcely less gross and palpable.

The war ceased seven years ago, and the State Governments of the South, with its people, are fully restored to their relations to the United States. Yet it would be the height of folly to place the National Government in the hands of any party but the one which has accomplished these results. There are yet too many active and energetic men in the South who rebel in spirit against the conclusions of the war, and who long to evade them, if they can. These men cling to the notion that in the enforcement of the political rights of the negroes, they have been wronged and oppressed, and that in the enforcement of the negroes' civil rights they have been outraged. It is to the last degree necessary that this feeling should not be allowed any opportunity to become embodied in action. It was so embodied in the terrible operations of the Kuklux, and it should never again be allowed to appear in that or kindred form. Yet, does any one doubt that, if the discontented men, the reactionary classes of the South, should find themselves in the possession of power and influence in the National Government, the spirit and purpose of the Kuklux would be revived? Here, then, in the permanent prevention of any such disaster and disgrace to both North and South, is one reason for the Republican Party's continued existence. No other party could perform this task. No other is even pledged to undertake it.

Another important fact which makes the continued supremacy of the Republican Party a necessity is, that it is the only party which, on a scale at all commensurate with that of the National Government, has shown itself capable of selecting honest men to act for it. Its main opponent, the Democracy, when tried in the Government of this State,—a field second in extent only to the National Government—was represented almost entirely by political rascals. The Tammany Ring is the net result of Democratic administration which we have to compare with the National Administration. These are facts which the people will weigh. As surely as they believe in the need of progressive and permanent tranquility in the South, and as surely as they wish an honest Government, they will prefer the Republican Party to the Democratic Party in whatever guise the latter may present itself.

Enthusiasm Prepared to Order.

When Mr. GREELEY was manœuvred through the Cincinnati Convention, the disgust which the nomination has ever since provoked among sensible men, was apparent from the moment the absurd result was attained. While the roll on the last ballot was being called, there was much yelling, which was led by JOHN COCHRANE, who howled like a Comanche, and danced about like a dervish, in order to divert the attention of the Convention from what it was doing. But the instant it was certain that GREELEY had been nominated, the assemblage became almost funereal, and it was especially noticeable that the selection of the apologist of BARNARD and TWEED was not greeted with a single cheer from the galleries.

Warned by this sad experience, the Greeley managers are sparing no effort to prevent its repetition at Baltimore. The singular transformation of the Sage into a Democratic candidate is to be greeted with all possible show of enthusiasm, no matter what it may cost. Indeed, the question of expense happily need be no longer considered, as Mr. TWEED has promised to come down handsomely, and his example will doubtless be followed by all the other Tammanyites, who will give liberally of the money stolen from this City to help the election of "honest" but weak old HORACE. The money being at hand, the managers have so arranged matters that they hope to have the Democratic suicide go off with some little *éclat*.

In the first place a suggestion has been thrown out that there shall be a reunion of Democratic editors at Baltimore during the Convention, and some of them are going, expenses paid, to insist that GREELEY has always been a good enough Democrat, and always the first choice of the masses of the party in their respective localities for the Presidency. It is the chief business of these gentlemen, however, to send out to all newspapers which will print them, either voluntarily or at any reasonable price per line, editorials which have already been prepared, and which can be had, doubtless, at the "magnificent parlors" which, we are told, "have been engaged for the *Tribune* editorial corps," convenient to the Tammany gang, at the Carrollton. These articles, which are intended for insertion immediately after the Convention, are shrewdly adapted to the respective prejudices South and West, but all dwell with rapture upon the enthusiasm with which the Democratic Party clasped GREELEY to its bosom, and the magnanimity with which all his sins were forgiven. There are a good many starveling newspapers about the country, and we shall be surprised if the managers do not succeed in getting their editorials into most of them.

But pains are to be taken to have an apparent foundation for the statements of these articles. There are a good many Democrats in Baltimore whom Mr. GREELEY has been in the habit of calling "Blood Tubs" who can be hired on reasonable terms for any sort of party work, and they have been engaged to appear, for this occasion only, as Greeley bowlers. They are exceedingly energetic, as the Massachusetts soldiers discovered when marching through Baltimore-street, in 1861, to the defense of the capital; and they will undoubtedly make a noise so prodigious as to be out of all proportion to their numbers or wages. But they are not to be left to manufacture all the enthusiasm, as by dint of a careful scraping of the country some colored men have been secured who will be stationed in and around Ford's Theatre, with their pay in their pockets, to cheer at every mention of GREELEY'S name. It will be a very inspiring demonstration to every one who does not know how it was got up, and will be very useful as affording the organs bought with TWEED'S money a basis for announcing that the negroes are solid for GREELEY.

These are some of the appliances which have been devised to give the Democratic indorsement of GREELEY "a good send-off." To carry them into practical operation, many of the most experienced Democratic tricksters are going to Baltimore, and among those who have engaged rooms close to the "magnificent parlors of the Tribune editorial corps" we find such patriotic Reformers as Matt. Brennan, "Tom" Coman, Gov. Hoffman, Coroner Young, Fernando Wood, James Brooks, "Gen. Cochrane and party," which doubtless includes such choice spirits as B. F. Mudgett, "Gen." Palmer, Rioter John U. Andrews, and the man Coachmen. With such a gang as this to work the scenes, FENTON and TWEED hope to have their little farce go off smoothly on its first and only representation.

Born in fraud, cradled in trickery, the Greeley candidacy is to be indorsed by the Democracy with these shallowest of false pretenses. FENTON and TWEED have often before shown in their proceedings a contempt for the public intelligence and virtue, but never quite to the extent they have in the arrangements for manufacturing enthusiasm at Baltimore. Their tricks are, however, too stale to deceive the people, and the honest citizens who intend to reelect Gen. GRANT can afford to laugh at their desperate but fruitless efforts to give their Chappaqua puppet some semblance of popular indorsement.

Our Debt.

In March, 1869, upon the inauguration of President GRANT, the Republican Party returned to undisputed possession of the National Government. One of the principal questions presented to it by the then condition of national affairs was the treatment of the national debt. If the party had followed the suggestion of its Democratic opponents, it would have so treated this question that the disaster and disgrace of repudiation would have fallen upon the people. Had it, instead, followed the suggestions of ingenious theorists, whose ideas and schemes were as numerous as the individuals who proposed them, it would have entered on one or more plausible experiments in the old game of getting rid of debt without parting with money. It took neither of these courses. One led to certain ruin. The other led no one knew whither. The party preferred, rather, the course of simple honesty and common sense, and began to pay off the debt as rapidly as the revenues produced the means of doing so.

On the 1st of March, 1869, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,525,463,260. The first month it was reduced a quarter of a million, ($268,798;) the next, over six millions, ($6,399,070;) the next over thirteen millions, ($13,384,777;) and in June it was reduced over sixteen millions, ($16,410,139.)

The policy of the Administration was now thoroughly established. The people were shown on the one hand a saving in interest at the annual rate of $607,467, while on the other the public credit received a degree and kind of strengthening which nothing else could have given it, for what is so conclusive of a nation's ability and intent to pay as paying—paying in large sums, and paying in advance of the maturity of the debt? From that time to this the reduction of the debt has gone on, with the approval of Congress and to the general satisfaction of the country, until, on the first of this month, the total reduction had reached about three hundred and thirty-four millions, ($333,976,-916.) This was at the average monthly rate of over eight millions, ($8,249,422,) and the entire reduction equals thirteen and twenty-two one-hundredths per cent. on the entire debt. The country had responded to the demands made upon it so freely that it may be considered as proven that the national debt of the United States could be paid, if it were necessary or desirable, within twenty-one years from date, or by the very generation which contracted it.

We do not for a moment assert that the statesmen whom the Republican Party has placed in power deserve the exclusive credit for the remarkable results achieved, but we do assert that these results never could have been achieved except by the honest representatives of an honest organization. It must be remembered that while the national debt has been reduced three hundred and thirty-four millions, taxes have been removed to the amount of one hundred and forty millions. These two things never could have been done at the same time if the revenues had not been faithfully collected and honorably disbursed. The whole American people contributed the means to pay the enormous percentage of the debt which has been paid, but they would have contributed it in vain if the Administration had not been one of fidelity and integrity. It is in this that the title of the Republican Party to confidence lies, and it is this which the people are perfectly sure to recognise. Let Mr. GREELEY be elected, and the "organized raid upon the Treasury," which Judge STANLEY MATHEWS predicted as the result of his rule, would soon begin. FENTON & Co. would take good care to obviate [illegible] complaints about the "accumulation of money" in the Treasury.

Gov. Hoffman.

It is none of our business to interfere with the carrying out of the bargain struck between the Greeley Republicans and the Tammany Democrats in regard to the affairs of this State. In fact, in a purely party sense, we might be tempted to desire that it should be carried out to the letter. It is true that it is one of the most demoralizing compacts known to our political history, but then the combined cohorts of TWEED and GREELEY constitute one of the most disreputable factions that the country has seen. In defeating Reform in the last Legislature, they simply behaved after their kind, and if anything were needed to show that all we have ever stated about the political conspiracy of last Winter is perfectly correct, the placing of JOHN T. HOFFMAN at the head of the Tammany-Greeley State ticket, would furnish the best of all possible evidence of the fact. The main question for the voters of the State of New-York to keep in view is, that the renomination of Gov. HOFFMAN will be equivalent to the declaration, "between honesty and corruption we choose corruption." From 1869 to 1872 the course of Gov. HOFFMAN has been a perfectly consistent one. He was in the power of TWEED and SWEENY before he occupied the Governor's chair, and he remains in their power, indicted criminals as they are, to this day. HOFFMAN signed the infamous Directors' Classification act because his masters ordered it; he signed without a criticism or murmur the tax levies under which New-York City was robbed; and, knowing well the character of the men with whom he had to deal, he enabled the Ring to get such control of every avenue of City expenditure as gave them the power of plundering on a scale to which modern political villainy offers no parallel.

The key which explains the base record of Gov. HOFFMAN is to be found in the transactions to which he lent himself while Mayor of New-York. He helped the Tammany gang to steal public money, on a scale relatively small, in 1868, and having shared their guilt he became bound to their fortunes throughout all the course of his political life. The proofs of this accusation we have already given with a circumstantial minuteness which has admitted of no reply. Once more, we would remind the people of the State who are to be invited to vote for HOFFMAN, and the people of the country who are to be asked to place such men as he in control of the affairs of the nation, that the following charges against Mayor HOFFMAN can be proven in any Court of law.

He affixed his signature during the first six months of 1868 to warrants amounting to $679,243 73, representing claims against the tax-payers of a more or less fraudulent character.

The frauds which these claims covered were perfectly obvious to the most superficial inspection.

The evidence of the frauds was to be found in the fact that familiar articles of furniture were charged from three times all the way up to a hundred times more than their real value.

The fraudulent nature of the accounts was further shown by the refusal of the tradesmen who assisted at the Ring robberies to incur the guilt of perjury by making the affidavit required by law that the items of their vouchers were correct.

This and other irregularities of the accounts in question were sufficient to make them clearly illegal, and would have been sufficient to deter any honest man from consenting to their payment.

During the second six months of 1868, HOFFMAN'S participation in the City frauds was of an indirect character. When any accounts of a fraudulent nature were to be presented for authorization, he found that his absence from his post was indispensable for a short period, and Alderman COMAN, officiating as acting Mayor, did the job for him. It will not do to plead that this was purely accidental. *All* the warrants, involving fraud, signed during the last half of the year and amounting to $3,000,000, were signed by COMAN at times when they could just as easily been signed by HOFFMAN. The Mayor's studious avoidance of this class of warrants is the best proof that could be had that he was perfectly well advised of the fraud, and turned his back to facilitate it. Whether the guilt of active or passive participation in this kind of plunder, be the greatest, we leave it to the people to decide.

A Hot "Waterloo Day."

"Waterloo Day," the 18th of June, is described by the London papers as the hottest known in that city for many years. The statistics given enable us to contrast the heat with that which is experienced here. At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the thermometer marked 70° in the shade, and by 2 P. M. it had reached 85°. The suffering was very great, and in the afternoon there were, what we should be glad of in this region just now, tremendous thunder-storms all over the Kingdom. What we should *not* be so glad of were the attendant casualties, some of which were of an extraordinary character. Two ships were struck by lightning in the Mersey, and one, a cotton-ship, the *Memphis*, was set on fire. At the same hour, a vessel called the *Two Brothers*, coming out of the Tyne, was also struck, when one man was killed outright and two badly hurt. Several other persons were killed by the electric fluid in different parts of the country. Simultaneously with these accidents, but how far attributable to the lightning is not stated, a boiler burst at a place called Ouseborne, and part of the boiler was hurled through the air to the line of the North-eastern Railway, where it fell exactly in front of the coming express train. Fortunately the train was stopped in time to prevent an appalling catastrophe, although at the cost of a life. On the Midland Road the Scotch express was stopped by a different obstacle. A mill-dam burst on the hillside, over Thackley Tunnel, and effectually closed the line by making a lake over it. In Liverpool, the vividness of the lightning, and the overwhelming roar of the thunder, exceeded anything ever known there by living residents. There, however, the damage was happily limited to property.

These phenomena, and the heat that preceded and chiefly occasioned them, illustrate the purely relative character of atmospheric vicissitudes. The temperature of Waterloo Day in London we should have thought cool and temperate any time these last few days in New-York. In the tropics, where the mercury sometimes surges up to 105 or 110 degrees in the shade—and stays there—our late hot spell would seem correspondingly moderate. The difference between what the heat is at an exceptional time and in average times is the great source of inconvenience and suffering, and we have no doubt people experienced as much of the former, at least, in London with the thermometer at 85°, as we have done who have so often of late gone a dozen degrees "better" in New-York.

Watering-Place Dinners.

With the beginning of the Summer season are renewed the familiar complaints of the discomforts endured at watering-place hotels. What these are, most of our readers know by unpleasant experience. The brusque incivility of landlords and clerks, the studied inattention of servants, the numberless extortions, petty or large, the cramped and stuffy rooms, the ill-cooked and indigestible food—all these, and other trials to patience and comfort, at once suggest themselves to shuddering recollection on the mention of almost any prominent place of Summer resort. Complaints about these things one hears constantly, and yet there never appears to be any change for the better.

Now, it is easy to say that the remedy for these annoyances is simply to stay at home, and so avoid them. In many cases, perhaps, that would be the best way, and what with Central Park and the excursion boats and the cool sea-breeze, there may be worse places for Summering than New-York. But to many others, change of some sort, once a year at least, is essential to health, and Saratoga, Newport, and Long Branch have each great and undeniable attractions, which those who have enjoyed them once cannot forego without reluctance. Now, it is not creditable to our civilization that these attractions should be marred by bad hotel-keeping. We expect the LELANDS to make a great improvement at Long Branch.

In no respect more than in the preparation and service of food is carelessness more disagreeably patent. What is called the "American plan" of hotel keeping, and the salient feature of which appears to be to treat its patrons not as individual entities with peculiar tastes and habits, but as a vast, promiscuous herd of irresponsible creatures, who must be driven to feed at regular stated periods,—this plan of living is, in the present stage of human progress, simply an anachronism. It has long been discarded in the best City hotels in favor of what is usually known as the "European plan," which recognizes its customer as a free agent, entitled to a certain amount of choice in the kind and amount of his viands, and the proper time for eating them. More likely still to commend it to the favorable notice of landlords, it is, we believe, more profitable as well as more comfortable than the other system. Why should it not have a trial at the watering-places also?

Suppose a house were established at Saratoga, conducted after the fashion of Delmonico's, providing well-cooked meals, at all hours, to order, and with, say, a *table d'hôte* dinner at 6 for such as preferred it. Who can doubt that it would be a success? There is such a house at Long Branch, and another at Newport. The trouble is that in both cases the accommodations are equal to but a very small proportion of the visitors to either resort. And this brings us to the humiliating admission, that if the average hotel dinner at an American watering-place is an unwholesome mess of ill-cooked and indigestible abominations, it is because the average American hotel-goer has not yet learned how to live. He swallows the greasy soup, the tasteless meats, the sodden vegetables, the thousand and one unsavorinesses with French names, and because he pays a preposterous price for the delectable repast, fancies he has dined, when he has simply laid in a fresh stock of dyspepsia. The supply regulates the demand, and as long as watering-place visitors are content to be treated in this way, so long will watering-place landlords continue so to treat them.

A reform in the direction we have indicated is tardy, only not hopeless. Some day the typical American will learn to require of his astonished host good food, properly cooked, of just the sort and in just the quantities he wishes, and to pay for this and no more. Once this stage of progress reached, the other things will follow as a matter of course. The barbarous gong will be abolished with the Chinese cuisine. We shall get, in that coming time, twice the comfort and healthfulness from a Summer holiday than we can possibly derive now.

Children's Excursions.

After consulting with the managers of our industrial and charitable schools, we find that excursions for poor children can be easily managed. Four hundred children, with the necessary adult guardians, can be taken into the country either by rail or steam-boat for about $250, which sum will cover all the expenses of transportation, food and amusements. A little time will be required to organize the movement, but we hope to be able to send the Five Points children to Rockaway Beach one day next week, and after that the two thousand little ones under the care of the Children's Aid Society will have an opportunity to visit the country. The Newsboys' Lodging-house is also on our programme, so that we have now seven excursions in contemplation, by which nearly three thousand children will be given a holiday and enjoy the fresh air and cooling breezes of the sea and river. To do all this about $1,500 would be required—a sum that may easily be raised if the public co-operate willingly. Let all who are interested in this picnic project forward their contributions to us, and we will endeavor to use the money to the best advantage. Already we hear of assistance being offered by steam-boat owners and railroad companies, in which case the expense will be much lessened. Now that the excursions are planned, we hope our friends will give give us the necessary funds to carry out the scheme to a successful end.

MINOR TOPICS.

The pleasant item of intelligence comes from Virginia that the Fourth was celebrated in the capital of that State with something like the old enthusiasm and unanimity. When former slaves and former slave-owners, and Union and Confederate soldiers, can celebrate the national holiday with common zeal and pleasure, it is plain that an era of genuine good feeling is not impossible. If the country can be kept under the steady influence of the causes which have brought about the present condition of public feeling, undisturbed by any reactionary "craze," all will be well.

Mr. GIDEON WELLES has contributed his valuable opinion to the current discussion of Republicanism *vs.* Tammany Democracy and GREELEY. He thinks the Republican Party has "performed its mission." He was of the same opinion some half a dozen years ago, and six years is too little time for him to get new ideas on any subject. He would elect GREELEY, not because the national interests of the country would be subserved by his election; on the contrary, quite the reverse; but because the country is tottering to the verge of destruction under the influence of Gen. GRANT'S military rule. Mr. WELLES fails to cite a single fact to sustain this gloomy view, but we have no doubt that we can cite one that will account for his entertaining it—Mr. WELLES is Ex-Secretary of the Navy.

When, five years ago, TATTERSALL'S famous establishment, adjoining the St. George's Hospital at Hyde Park corner, was removed, some anxiety was expressed by the supporters of that institution of a falling off in the amount found in the charity-box placed in the wall to invite the donations of the passers-by—a notion having prevailed that "sporting gents" who had made "a good book" on the Derby or Leger were among the most liberal donors, when, in the fullness of heart and pocket, the charity-chest met their eye. It was not found, however, when Mr. TATTERSALL shifted his quarters, that there was any appreciable difference in the funds of St. George's; and as no one seemed disposed to believe that the "horsey swells" stealthily crept up to "the hole in the wall" specially to stuff bank-notes and sovereigns into it, the turf lost the credit for beneficence which it had enjoyed. But there are exceptions to every rule, and one appears to be Mr. SAVILE, winner of the Derby and *Grand Prix*, who has handed over twenty thousand dollars for distribution among the poor of Paris.

Just before the sale of a large estate near Bristol, England, was completed lately, it was discovered that valuable veins of coal existed, which would naturally considerably affect the amount of purchase money. Something of the same kind happened not long since in Wales, when veins of copper were found in the very "nick of time." The moral is, take a geologist's opinion before selling. It is rather trying to Brown, who has parted with his property for a hundred thousand dollars, to find that Smith is getting that sum from it annually by the discovery of coal.

Wailing over Democratic defeats would have been a singular business for the *Tribune* a year ago, but it goes at it now as if it had been accustomed to it for an indefinite period. Dreadfully worried by the result of the Oregon election, and knowing perfectly well how its Tammany friends have managed these things, it cries out in its agony that fraud has been committed. Because the vote has slightly increased in several new counties of a new State, to which large immigration is steadily tending, the *Tribune* is certain there must be something wrong, as these counties have renounced the Tammany candidate and his gang. If this is fraud there is likely to be a vast deal of it before and on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The Dogs and Their Sufferings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"The dog-days," as this period of the year is called, being at hand, and having been repeatedly asked for an expression of my opinion with regard to the muzzling of dogs, will you please give place to the following authorities on the subject. It is not generally known that the dog only perspires through his mouth, and, consequently, to close that by a legal ordinance is to violate a higher natural law. Hydrophobia may be declared to be of rare occurrence. Notwithstanding, many animals are slain merely for frothing at the mouth and biting when tormented.

The distinguished physiologists, DUPUYTREN, BRESCHET, MAGENDIE, and others, affirm that they have put dogs and cats in an inclosure together, and there kept them without food or water until they devoured one another, without hydrophobia ever developing itself.

Moreover, that they have subjected them to a continuous annoyance, with a view to provoking them to madness, without effect, and have furnished them foul water and flesh of the most unhealthy and corrupt quality, with like result. The foregoing naturalists, along with the great Italian physician, CAPELLO, including the entire college of veterinary surgeons of Alfort, declare that spontaneous hydrophobia has its origin in the unsatisfied necessities of the male animal for the female, the continual use of bones as a dish, owing to the phosphorus which they contain, augmenting that desire. FOUSSART and others affirm that it is the males only which are subject to spontaneous rabies, and recommend that this sex only be killed. The veterinary school of Lyons assert that dogs are more liable to madness during the cold and Winter months than during June, July and August. A vast number of modern physiologists declare that the muzzling of dogs only tends to produce the disease, and that it is no safeguard, because, if mad, the animal breaks the muzzle and bites, and that most of the cases occur in private houses, where exercise and intercourse with the female is more rigorously denied them. Cursed be the muzzle! exclaims the French Secretary of the Board of Health of Paris, who in a charming story, causes a muzzled dog to describe his sensations thus: "In my organization nature has provided me with no other sudorific glands than those of my tongue. During the great heat of Summer touch my skin; it is dry. Look at my tongue, and see the streams of sweat escaping; muzzle me and what is the result. You arrest this natural excretion of my body. You turn it inwards, and it corrupts my blood, and propagates the very disease which you seek to prevent, and I bite in my delirium those, among others, whom I love best."

In Berlin the muzzle has been discontinued. In Turkey, Egypt and Syria, madness is very rare, although by reason of the Mussulmans' superior humanity dogs are never killed.

Nothing, says LAVALLETTE, tends more to demoralize the public mind, and develop the instincts of cruelty in children, than the spectacle of that faithful friend and companion of man being murdered or tortured in our public streets; that creature of which some one has said:

"With eyes upturned, his master's look to scan,
The joy, the solace, and the aid of man;
The rich man's guardian and the poor man's friend,
The only creature faithful to the end."

I am, &c., your most obedient servant,
HENRY BERGH, President.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interesting Features of the Forthcoming Census Reports—Independence Day.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The tables of occupations have been completed at the Census office, and will be sent to the printers to-morrow. They will, when published, be the most interesting if not the most valuable of all the census tables. In previous censuses the occupation tables have included only the totals of persons above the age of twenty, both sexes and all nationalities being grouped together. The form of the tables has been greatly improved and the number of persons employed in gainful occupations is distributed into groups according to age and sex and nativity. In respect to age, there are three periods given—first, ten to fifteen inclusive; second, sixteen to fifty-nine, and third, those sixty years and over. The number of each sex for each of these periods is also distinguished. The principal nationalities of the workers are also given in the tables, so that the number of persons in each profession or occupation is shown. The distinction in regard to sex of the workers of the country will be especially valuable to those studying the questions of fields of labor and compensation for women. The classification in regard to age groups the workers so as to exclude in the one extreme the great mass of those not arrived at the age of maturity, and for the other extreme those above the age of most efficient labor. The grouping according to nationalities, especially when compared with the nativity population tables, will show in what way our foreign-born population enters into the productive forces of the country. According to the tables, a little more than one-third the entire population are engaged in gainful occupations of some kind, or above twelve and a half millions. It is curious to note the withdrawal of females from the occupations with the advance of age. In the first period, of ten to fifteen years old, the number of female workers is about one-third the male; in the second period, from sixteen to fifty-nine, it is about one-sixth, and in the last period, sixty and upward, it is only one-twelfth.

It is interesting to note, in connection with the statistics of those engaged in trade and transportation, the immense gains since 1860. The number now returned is about 1,100,000. Returns of occupations for the census of 1860 were so imperfect that it was impossible to ascertain accurately the number of persons engaged in any one of the grand divisions of industry. The present Superintendent of the Census, after careful analysis of these returns, estimated the number engaged in trade and transportation at 550,000. This would make the increase in ten years one hundred per cent. The Superintendent thinks that after making all possible allowance on account of insufficient returns of 1860, the increase will be at least seventy-five if not one hundred per cent.

A curious feature of the tables growing out of the classification by age and sex is that showing into how many of the occupations a greater or less number of women have entered, or rather into how few they have not.

A synopsis of the tables, containing all the more important statistics, will be published in a few days.

THE FOURTH.

Independence Day has been observed as a general holiday here, and attended with the usual noisy enthusiasm on the part of young America, though there has been no general public celebration. Several slight showers have fallen during the day, and the heat has been less intense than for several days. It is yet extremely sultry and uncomfortable.

THE FANNIE'S EXPEDITION.

Official Spanish Announcement of the Defeat of the Filibusters.

The following is a translation of the official announcement of the failure of the *Fannie's* expedition in Cuba, as printed in the Havana journals:

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA, GOVERNOR'S STAFF, SECTION OF WAR.

His Excellency, the Captain General, has received on this date the following telegram from the Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Cuba. Col. Valera writes from Guantana as follows:

PLAYA DE LA HERRADURA, June 26, 1872.

The filibuster steamer Fannie, which had neared this coast with a valuable cargo, is to-night aground and on fire. The expedition which it brought of fifty-six men, under command of the so-called Gen. Julio Peralta, had already succeeded in taking to the woods, having, before doing so, all the vessel's cargo; nevertheless, I defeated them completely. Julio Peralta was killed, and very important correspondence for Cespedes and other leaders has been captured, which I will forward to your Excellency. Up to the present moment we have made five prisoners, of whom two are officers, from whom we have taken nine Remington rifles. I am now occupied in unearthing all that was landed, which, being guided by the prisoners, we find without difficulty. I also saved a magnificent flag from the fire. The steamer came from New-York, from which port she sailed on the 6th of this month. I will soon give you a detailed report.

Which, by order of His Excellency, is published for general information.

HAVANA, June 28, 1872.

Colonel-in-Chief of the Governor's staff. By order of the Colonel-in-Chief, War Section.

ANTONIO ORLIK.

Another Account.

Our Havana correspondent writes on the 28th ult as follows: "Gen. Valmaseda received a telegram last night from Santiago de Cuba which settles the fate of the *Fanny*, and gives the first positive information of her landing her cargo and passengers. Col. Valera, a Dominican mulatto commanding a battalion of Spaniards, sends the following information, which I translate:

HERRADURA BEACH, (near Guantanamo,) June 25, 1872.

The filibustering steamer *Fanny*, which had landed a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition, has got aground, and is now burning within sight. The expedition she brought consisted of fifty-six men, commanded by Gen. Julio Peralta, who had already managed to reach the woods, having first landed and buried the cargo. Nevertheless, I whipped them completely. Julio Peralta was killed; important correspondence for Cespedes and other leaders has been found on his person; I will forward these letters to your Excellency. Until now we have taken five prisoners, two officers and three men, and nine Remington guns. At this moment I am unburying all that has been landed, which is easily found, the soldiers being led by the prisoners. I also captured during the engagement a magnificent flag. The steamer had left New-York on the 6th of June. VALERA.

This finishes the *Fanny*, and if everything has turned out exactly as Col. Valera states, the Cubans have been very unfortunate, as but a small portion of the *Fanny's* cargo could have reached the interior. I am of opinion that the *Fanny* did not land her whole cargo or all of her men at Herradura, and that previously she had transhipped part of her cargo and expeditionists to the three sailing vessels, which were reported by the coasters as taking cargo from the *Fanny*. As nothing more has been learned from the latter, it is considered here by the authorities that this cargo has been introduced by the Peninsula del Sabinal and another near Banes, traces of people having been discovered by a gun-boat, which landed some men to survey the coast."

FRANCE.

Thiers too Strong for the Right and its Factions—Marshal McMahon on a Triumvirate.

PARIS, July 4.—The excitement caused by fears of a Presidential crisis is abating. President Thiers' determined stand has weakened the coalition formed against him by the factions of the Right in the Chamber.

Marshal McMahon has expressed his objection to entering a triumvirate unless such form of government receives the sanction of a [illegible] vote.

AQUATICS.

Celebration of the Fourth by the Oarsmen and Yachtsmen.

Regattas at Boston, Newburg and Buffalo—Five Races on the Charles River—Two Contests on the Hudson.

REGATTA IN BOSTON.

Excellent Races on the Charles River—Leading Rowing Men of the Country Present.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 4.—The rowing regatta on the Charles River proved one of the most attractive and satisfying features of the city's celebration, notwithstanding the unusual and altogether stupendous exhibitions of the day in the big Coliseum. There were five races, and among the notable rowers were the Biglin Brothers, Billy Ward, Ten Eyck, and Thomas Butler. The water during the races was in admirable condition, only pleasantly ruffled by a little breeze. In the first race, for four-oared working-boats, rowed on the gunwale, seven crews contested out of eight entries. The most prominent of these were the John W. Fraser, pulled by Barney Biglin, (stroke,) Michael Hays, P. Regan, and George Falkner; the Thomas McCormick, by A. O'Hare, D. Sullivan, J. Mack, and J. Callahan; the N. E. C. C., by John Evans, T. Dale, J. Barry, and Wm. Brown; and the P. S. Gilmore, by J. Driscoll, W. Gill, M. Barry, and J. Driscoll. The race was three miles—a mile and a half out and return. It was soon after the start a pull between the Gilmore and the Fraser. The former took the water first and the lead, working vigorously, but the latter, a mile out, came up with her and managed to round the stake first. The row home was exciting. The Gilmore did well, but it was easy to see that the Fraser was too much for her. The latter, at the beginning of the last mile, took a decided lead, and then came up to and over the line at an easy swing several lengths ahead. The time was: Fraser, [illegible]; Gilmore, 21:46½, and the N. E. C. C., [illegible].

The second race was for single pull wherries, and eight appeared. These were the Charles H. Bunter, by Thomas C. Butler; the Kate Biglin, by John Biglin; the Venery, by J. H. Houghton; the Lily, by Joseph C. Francis; the J. K. P. Reed, by Thomas F. Doyle, Jr.; the M. Horigan, by P. Harrington; the Jennie Ward, by James Ten Eyck, and the Experiment, by John Lowell. The distance was two miles—a mile out and return. The race was between Butler, Ten Eyck, Biglin and Doyle. At the start Ten Eyck took the lead, and up the course was followed by Butler and by Biglin and Doyle pulling close together. In about this position the best of the race was rowed. For a few seconds at the beginning of the second mile there was a good pull between Ten Eyck, Butler and Biglin, but the boats parting, Ten Eyck stood out ahead. He came home two lengths ahead of Butler and nearly a dozen ahead of Biglin, who was four behind Doyle. The time was: Ten Eyck, 15:16½; Butler, 15:19½; Doyle, [illegible]; and Biglin, 15:35½. Biglin's defeat was generally commented upon, for on him a good deal was pledged.

The third race was for Whitehall boats, the distance the same as in the second. It was the least attractive of the five. Four boats entered—the Joseph Edward, pulled by M. Fox and M. D. Lowry; the M. D. Collins, by R. Kinnealy and N. J. Hallett; the Marsh Hen, by T. A. Scott and John Daily; and the fourth, the Lily, by Frank Haynes and George Jackson. The Joseph Edward won by about twenty lengths, taking the lead from the start. The time was: Joseph Edward, 19:36; the M. D. Collins, 20:00; Marsh Hen, 20:48¾, and the Lily, 21:02¾.

The fourth was a double scull race, distance same as second and third. In this Ellis Ward pulled with T. C. Butler in the Ormand against three other boats—the George McDonnell, by George and William McDonnell; the Hypercoss, by H. A. Stevens and E. H. Ingalls, and the John P. Ordway, by T. H. Doyle, Jr., and James Stokes. The race was between the Ormand and the McDonnell. The former got altogether the best start of the lot, but was passed by the McDonnell a half mile out. It soon recovered, however, and took and kept the lead around the stake and home. The time was: Ormand, 14:29½; McDonnell, 15:8.

The last was the great race of the day, between four-oared boats with outriggers, distance six miles. There was no contest, however, the winning crew having its own way from the beginning. Seven crews started, but before the end three dropped out disheartened. The winning boat was the James Fitzgerald, pulled by Jno. Biglin, Michael Hayes, Patrick Regan and George Faulkner, and its time was 42:51. The second was the P. O'Donnell, of Portland, Me., rowed by James Connelly, J. and M. E. O'Brien and T. Twigg. Its time was 43:12.

Fifteen minutes after the close of the regatta a terrific squall and thunder-shower came up, and the immense crowds on the water and on shore, who had cheered the boatmen and contributed life and animation to the scene, disappeared with marvelous rapidity.

The Sailing Regatta at Boston—Fair Wind and Pleasant Pastime.

BOSTON, July 4.—The sailing regatta was the best for years. Nine schooners and seven sloops entered in the first class, five schooners and thirty-eight sloops in the third class. The first course was twenty-three and a half miles, the second thirteen miles, and the third nine miles. A light south-west breeze carried the first class well to sea and back, the centre-board sloop Coming, of Beverly, making the outside course in four hours, fifteen minutes, and eighteen seconds, beating the sloop Tartar by an hour and the best schooner by twenty-nine minutes. The Fearless, of Swampscott, took the first prize for schooners, beating the Vision, of Boston, by four minutes, the others being far behind. The above received the first and second prizes in their class. The keel-boat prizes are undecided, owing to measurement.

The second course was thirteen miles, the White Cap, centre-board sloop, of Quincy Point, making the best time in a little over an hour, the Clytie, of South Boston, following in three minutes.

The first keel, the sloop Mist, of Boston, made the distance in two hours and twelve minutes. The prizes were not determined.

In the third class Thomas Dean's Fannie, Newport rig, took the first, Briscoe's Queen Mab the second, and Leonard's Ariel, Taunton built, the third prize. Capt. Wright's Starlight, of the first class, came to the goal in a heavy squall, which was considered quite a dangerous feat by the yachtsmen.

REGATTA AT NEWBURG.

Double and Single Scull Races—Rough Water, But Good Sport.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, July 4.—The regatta proved quite a success, although several heavy squalls and showers delayed the first race until 4 o'clock. The excursion boats had all started for the City before a start was affected, but the whole water front of the City of Newburg was densely crowded with people. A little after 4 o'clock the water calmed and two Whitehall boats came to the judges' boat for a start. In this race with double sculls, four miles, the first prize was $[illegible], and the second $[illegible]. The course was from the judges' boat, a barge anchored off Second-street, to a stake-boat placed a mile north and return, to be rowed over twice, making four miles. The entries were: The Murphy brothers, Simon and Edward, of Newburg, and James Coon and Eugene Smith, of Cornwall. The judges were Josh Ward and George W. Shaw, and C. Frank Brown was starter and time-keeper. At 4:12¾ they got a fair start, Coon and Smith getting away in good form. The Murphys, rowing badly but recovering before the first quarter of a mile had been rowed, crept upon and passed their opponents, making their first turn in 11 minutes [illegible] seconds, with Coon and Smith 25 seconds astern. The Murphy Brothers are older and heavier than their opponents, who were really only striplings. The race was neat and well contested, notwithstanding the advantage of the Newburgers. The latter passed the judges' boat for the beginning of their third mile with a lead of ten lengths. This was reduced by Smith and Coon, but the Murphys won the race in [illegible] minutes 44 seconds, beating their opponents about 20 seconds.

The single-scull race, was, of course, the feature of the day, but the water was a little too rough for fine shell rowing. The course was the same as in the previous race. The first prize was $100; the second, $50. The judges were F. J. Rosenburgh and Geo. W. Shaw; the starter and time-keeper, C. Frank Brown. The entries were Gilbert Ward, John Hanyen, John McKiel and Daniel Ward. At 5¼ o'clock the starter sent them off, [illegible], all rowing in excellent style. In the half mile McKiel led, [illegible] Gilbert Ward losing distance as his boat was too low in the water and shipped water constantly, and the handles of his oars struck his knees. Dan Ward third, and Hanyon astern. In this order they made the turn. On the last mile Gilbert Ward made several plucky but ineffectual spurts for the lead. McKiel rowed rather exhaustedly, but crossed the line the winner in 37 minutes 27 seconds, Gilbert Ward crossed in 37 minutes 43½ seconds, Dan twenty lengths behind, and Hanyon far astern.

Yachting at Jersey City.

The national birthday was celebrated in good style by the Tough Association, from Snelligrove's boat-house, Jersey City. At sunrise the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. From that to noon all was comparatively quiet. Then a yacht race was in order, for which the following entries were made: George E. Sherman, Capt. Gage; Lachey, Capt. Simpson; Topf, Capt. Carr; Simpson, Capt. Beardsley. The course was from Snelligrove's boat-house to and around Fort Diamond, and return. A flying start was made, the boats getting off in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Lachey	12	[illegible]	[illegible]
Topf	12	[illegible]	30
Simpson	12	21	30
Geo. E. Sherman	12	[illegible]	00

Almost immediately after the start the Sherman began to catch up with the others, and when about half way to the fort was leading the fleet. A very lively race came off between the Lachey and Topf, the latter winning only by time allowance. The following is the time of the race:

	H.	M.	S.
George E. Sherman	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lachey	2	[illegible]	10
Topf	2	[illegible]	30
Simpson	2	[illegible]	30

The Sherman won the prize, after which a liberal supper was provided by the Club.

Boat Racing on the Canal.

BUFFALO, July 4.—In the afternoon today the banks of the canal and river were lined with thousands of people to witness a grand regatta at Black Rock Harbor. In a single scull race between Billy Scharff, of Pittsburg, and Richard Tinning, Jr., of Toronto, Canada, the former took the purse easily. In a single scull race open to all, Robert Berry, a negro, of Toronto, took the purse. The four-oared boat race for a purse of $375 was won by the McKee Club, of Pittsburg.

Boating at Hyde Park, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—In the regatta at Hyde Park today, Charles Plain won the first prize, and Charles Burges the second. The distance was three miles. Time—23:40, 24:05.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Fall of Mrs. Drake Mills from a Hotel Window in Washington—Her Death Probable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Mrs. Drake Mills, mother-in-law of Hon. Fernando Wood, left her bed at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning, about 2 o'clock, for the purpose of cooling herself at the window. This being nearly as low as the floor, she lost her balance and fell on the roof of an adjoining house. She rolled from this roof to the eaves, and thence fell into the area below, among boxes, barrels, and other such refuse. Her body was frightfully mangled, she having fallen a distance of forty or fifty feet. Her condition was soon discovered, and she was conveyed to her room. The physicians today examined her limbs with a view to amputation, but have abandoned the operation, it appearing that death may soon come to the relief of the sufferer.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association listened to the reading of the Declaration of American Independence, and the delivery of addresses by two of their number. The Knights of St. Patrick and several military companies paraded, and there was general enjoyment among the inhabitants.

SALT LAKE.

A Mining Suit—Arrests for Doing Business Without a License—Gold Discoveries.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 3.—The English Emma Mining Company filed papers in an injunction suit today, against the Illinois Tunnel Company. The papers set forth that an immense body of ore, which the Emma Company are prevented from extracting on account of the recent cave in, is being extracted by the Illinois Company.

A number of Gentile and Mormon merchants and saloon-keepers were arrested today for carrying on business without paying the city license. They gave bonds to appear next Friday.

Important gold discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Parley's Park.

The shipments of ore last month were 720,400 pounds; of bullion, $600,000.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—8 P. M.—The area of lowest barometer is apparently north of New-England. South-west and westerly winds have prevailed from Florida to Lake Erie and New-England, with numerous light local storms in the South Atlantic States, and more extended light rains north of Virginia. The barometer has apparently risen with a decided fall of temperature from the Ohio Valley north-westward. Telegraphic reports have not as yet been generally received from stations west of Georgia and Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer with pleasant weather and north-west winds will probably prevail on Friday north and west of West Virginia; south-west winds, veering to north-west, with clearing weather, prevail on the lower lakes and in the Middle States; cloudy weather in New-England, clearing away Friday night. No material change is indicated for the Southern and Gulf States.

Trotting Yesterday on the Quickstep Trotting Park, Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—The attendance at the races today was larger than on any previous day.

The first race was for horses that had never beaten 2:50, for a purse of $1,500—$750 to the first horse, $350 to the second, $250 to the third, and $150 to the fourth. There were seven entries and four started. The race was won by Jenny, of Baltimore, in three straight heats. Time—2:36¾, 2:39¼, 2:40½. Vanity Fair, of Toledo, was second; St. Vincent, of Warren, Penn., third, and Eliza D, of Detroit, fourth.

The second race was for 2:39 horses, for a purse of $2,000; $1,000 to the first horse, $500 to the second, $300 to the third and $200 to the fourth. There were eleven entries, and seven started. The race was won by Wade Hampton, of Baltimore, taking the second, third and fourth heats. Time—2:34¼, 2:35, 2:36. Fred, of New-York, came in second, Little Longfellow, of Toledo, third, and Cyanger, of Rushville, Ind., fourth. Fred took the first heat in 2:38.

To-morrow is the last day of the meeting, and the interest centres in the "free to all" race, for which there are eight entries, including the favorites, Red Cloud and Pilot Temple.

Two Fires in Albany.

ALBANY, July 4.—The Albany railroad stables, in the lower part of the City, were struck by lightning this forenoon, and fired from front to rear. The horses and cars were got out, and the fire was confined to the upper story and a portion of the lower story. The loss is about $6,000.

A fire broke out in the upper lofts of the wholesale liquor-store of John Tracey & Co., on State-street, this afternoon. The origin of the fire is unknown, an explosion being the first notice of it given. The second, third and fourth stories were partially destroyed. They were stored with whisky, spirits and alcohol. The firemen were on hand promptly, and, although there was great danger from explosions, they fearlessly entered the building and thus prevented a destructive conflagration. One or two explosions occurred after they entered the building, but no one was hurt. The loss of Tracey & Co. cannot be large.

Railroad Accident in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 4.—The eastern-bound passenger train, due at Knoxville at noon to-day, met with an accident fifteen miles from this city. The engine ran over a cow, throwing it from the track, and wrecking two baggage and mail cars. The passenger-cars remained on the track. None of the passengers were injured except one negro who was standing on the platform of the forward car, and had both feet crushed. Charles Harvey, the engineer, had a leg and shoulder broken, and was otherwise dangerously injured. The western-bound train was detained near the scene of the wreck until 8 o'clock P. M., when the wreck was cleared away and trains proceeded.

THE SEVENTH.

The Regiment Quietly in Camp at Saratoga.

The Routine of Camp Life—Drills Interrupted by the Heat—Pastimes of the Members—The Fourth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP SHERMAN, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, July 4, 1872.

The Seventh Regiment encampment is fairly established. Despite the heavy storm which greeted the gray coats on their arrival, and blew down their tents and soaked their floorings, Quartermaster Wood and his assistants labored with such zeal that by 10 o'clock, when all lights were ordered to be put out, every one had a dry and comfortable, though airy sleeping-place. The good humor of the men, to use a rising term, "staged" wonderfully. Fun and laughter resounded from every tent long after I turned in at 11 o'clock, and yet the boys turned out on guard in the drenching showers [illegible] their jovial companions to finish their last pipes with as much nonchalance as they would walk into their business offices in New-York, the relieved taking their seats—often their half-finished pipes—and quaffing a glass of lager-beer, or, by way of [illegible], Congress water, which flows in streams through the camp, to their enjoyment of their military [illegible]; and so,

"From grave to gay,
From lively to severe,"

goes on the Camp life. To a civilian there is little relish to a night's enjoyment in the oft-repeated cry of "All's well," or in the sunrise gun which induces a mental earthquake. But the men seem to have lost none of the enthusiasm of yesterday; and I venture to say that the majority of them slept but little, making up for want of rest by imbibing any number of bottles of "spring" water. The cocktail of the period did not presume to shake its unhallowed plumes. And to judge from the way in which the men hurried off to their 6 o'clock breakfast, it was not hankered after. The pride of the men in the reputation and good name of the regiment is striking. *Esprit de Corps* should certainly be the subsidiary motto of the regiment. It is in excellent accord with *Pro Patria et Gloria*. Look at their record in the 12th of July riots, last year. They paraded more men on that day than on any occasion since 1861. Many officers whose time of service had expired presented themselves at the armory on that sadly memorable day and requested to be allowed to serve as privates with their old comrades. I need hardly say that their services were heartily accepted.

The First Company still keeps up its burlesque vagaries of which I spoke in yesterday's letter. Their street is the "business" street of the camp—that is, if signs and shingles speak truly. Every tent has its sign-board and sign. One invites the civilian to buy the "American Washer" at $[illegible]; another recommends its patrons to invest in "Fowler's Compound for Dyspepsia;" another "The New Disinfectant Kromo-chloralum," and others purport to have on sale to an unlimited extent, retail and for exportation, "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Peruvian Syrup," "All kinds of [illegible] at low figures," "Uncle Sam's Cough Cure at 20 cents a bottle," "Second-hand clothing and ladies' wardrobes," "Carpeting and furniture *for cash*," and many other imaginary articles. And yet Col. Clark tells me that this same First Company are unsurpassed in drill and ready obedience to orders by any other company in the regiment. The comic element which they have introduced into the monotony of camp-life, goes a long way to pass away otherwise tedious hours.

The extreme heat of the early morning led the Colonel to dispense with company drills, and the men may be said to be recuperating in idleness from the effects of the fatiguing journey of yesterday. Of course some are on guard. Twice a day guard-mounting takes place, four men being selected from each of the ten companies. It is a feature, too, to have Grafulla's Band to play a selection of marches, &c., at guard-mounting; but it is sad to witness the fearful state of perspiration into which his stout German musicians blow themselves after a few blasts on their horns.

At noon the Howitzer Company turned out and fired a national salute in honor of the Fourth of July, receiving warm commendations for their soldier-like bearing and precision of drill in firing. No sooner had they done their duty to the great Anniversary of Independence than the irrepressible company took the field. With some old buggy wheels and a kitchen stove-pipe they rigged up a formidable-looking piece of field ordnance, with powder-magazine, ramrods and sponges, made of a rough bough with a bunch of straw at the end. With any amount of parade these funny ruffians dragged their piece to the front and then loaded and primed it. The imitation discharge was caused by igniting a small maroon. There was nevertheless the regulation amount of sponging, ramming, and priming between each discharge. Some amusement was caused by a dogmatic old gentleman who is staying at Mitchell's Hotel, protesting that the howitzer company would get their powder wet if they did not wait till the shower was over before firing the salute. On the explosion of the first company's first maroon, he jumped up excitedly and exclaimed: "There, hear that! Didn't I tell you they'd get their powder wet!" There is a rumor that these irrepressibles have some piece of fun concocting for to-night; but they are very dark as to their intentions. Whether the rumor be correct or no, there is no doubt that their spirit of fun will not long remain inactive. One suspicious circumstance points to immediate activity on their part. Nearly all the men who were not ordered on duty and who could get passes have gone to Saratoga in every conceivable kind of vehicle, but this obstreperous First Company are all at home in their tents—another way of saying that they are up to, or planning mischief. The extortionate nature of the Saratoga hack-driver is proverbial. But, think of a staid old farmer who happened to be at Mitchell's Glen, adjoining the camp, a straight-laced, church-member sort of elderly gentleman, taking two men from the camp to Saratoga—a distance of only one mile and a half—not knowing a single hotel, reproving them for swearing and levity of conduct, and then having the face to ask them five dollars for their ride. They laid two dollars on the seat, and utterly refused to pay any more. The old gentleman pocketed the money without further parley and drove off. Five dollars for one mile and a half is one of those things which no fellow can understand or stand.

Col. Clark has this afternoon issued the following general order, conveying a well-deserved compliment to the howitzer section: "The arduous and valuable services of Lieuts. Houghton and Dominick and the howitzer section as camping party of this regiment is noticed with great commendation. The national salute by the howitzer section, at noon this day, also deserves especial notice." Every one in camp is pleased at this recognition of the services of their comrades, for they willingly allow that driving tent-pegs, putting up tents and laying down floor is not only a most unæsthetic, but also a most laborious occupation when the thermometer is at ninety-five degrees in the shade. The weather still seems unsettled; we had a lovely morning, though hot; clouds, cool breezes and heavy rains at mid-day, and a blazing hot afternoon. The men who were affected by the heat yesterday have entirely recovered.

It was expected that Gov. Hoffman would review the regiment on Saturday afternoon, but the Governor is going to Baltimore, and Gen. Townsend, the Adjutant-General, will hold the review. On Friday a grand ball will be given to the regiment by the citizens of Saratoga. Gens. Townsend, Shaler and Varian are members of the Committee of Arrangements.

The weather again changed about 4 o'clock, and the full-dress parade was stopped in consequence of the heavy rain. This was a severe disappointment to the many Saratogians and friends of members of the regiment who has assembled to witness the subsequent manœuvres. The rain held up a little after supper and afforded an opportunity for the members of the corps to pay a very graceful compliment to Mr. Edwards, the armorer of the regiment. Sergt. Baldwin, on behalf of the regiment, presented him with a gold watch and chain, value $[illegible]. Edwards returned thanks in a few words, but was somewhat agitated.

This pleasing little episode over, the irrepressibles took the field with their company, in uniforms turned inside out and a band composed of penny whistles, drums, trumpets, and tin basins. The drum-major's baton was an ordinary house-broom. They serenaded the Colonel, promenaded the camp, and set the whole course in a wild state. They are now going into squibs, crackers and fire-works on a large scale, in spite of the heavy rain which is falling.

A. P.

A FOSSIL.

Ex-Secretary Welles' Views on the Political Situation.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles has written a letter to a friend in this city, which is published in the *Times* this morning, the main points of which are as follows:

"We were a good deal disappointed with the result at Cincinnati. I would have been difficult to have found a more disagreeable, objectionable candidate [illegible] of the men who must vote for him if he is to be elected than Horace Greeley. But while I have for a lifetime been opposed to Greeley on most subjects, I think him infinitely preferable to Grant. The question is not a personal one, and ought not to be so considered. The Republican Party has performed its mission. Its organization is kept up and prolonged not to promote essential principles, not for the interests of the country, but to subserve the selfish purposes of a few individuals who have their own ends to accomplish. Under these circumstances a change of Administration is absolutely necessary. We must get rid of Grant, Grantism, and the [illegible] policy which for several years has been pursued, or our federative system of United States will be entirely subverted. Let the Government become consolidated, and disruption will soon follow. We shall be broken up into sections and warring factions. Grant has evidently no comprehension of our governmental system; nor does he care much for it. To command and obey are his ideas of government. He knows nothing of constitutional restraints. The place he occupies he considers his right, a perquisite he has earned. We must get rid of this man, and his evil surroundings. Greeley is not the man I would have selected, but his election would be an advance, an improvement on the present state of things. A crooked stick may be made available to beat a mad dog. It is necessary that we should dismiss minor differences and concentrate on one candidate. If we cannot have our first choice, let us have the best we can get. If we can elect a new Chief Magistrate we can elect a new and better Congress, and we shall rescue the Government from unconstitutional hands and from military rule. Some of the extreme and impracticable free-traders, as they call themselves, propose a new ticket. This, if it can do anything, will aid Grant and existing evils. Why talk of free trade and revenue while the Government itself is in peril. I am for rescuing the Government and preserving free institutions before contending on mere matters of expediency. Grant has not a single qualification for Chief Magistrate. Greeley has some. Grant has some vulgar cunning, and is extremely selfish and avaricious. Greeley has intellect and generous and patriotic instincts. If he is elected he will have a new and different Congress, and all Presidents are more or less influenced by their friends."

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—William Smith, editor of the *Price Current*, died at 4 o'clock this morning after a week's illness. He was the brother of Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, and for nearly seventeen years was Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, which office he resigned last Fall. He was sixty years of age at the time of his death.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There are about 40,000 Cashmere goats in California, from one-quarter to full blood.

The Manahatta Club-house, Staten Island, was burned yesterday. Loss $10,000.

Alexander, a son of Samuel Gumaer, of Wurtsboro, N. Y., was killed yesterday, while firing off an anvil.

The steam-ship *Great Republic*, from San Francisco, for Japan and China, carried $1,118,600 in treasure.

ELLIS WALL, aged twenty-three, was killed at Rockland, Me., Tuesday, by the fall of a derrick at the Clark's Island Quarry.

Secretary BOUTWELL will visit North Carolina on the 15th inst. to speak at Charlotte and Morgantown.

The cargo of the steam-ship *Adalia*, wrecked at St. Paul's Isle, is being saved. The vessel will be a total loss.

One hundred and ninety-one applicants have been admitted to the new Freshman Class of Harvard College.

Mr. William P. Jones, one of the wealthiest citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., and a large ship-owner, died of pneumonia on Wednesday.

Twenty-one of the Boston Congregational churches contributed $28,271 71 to the American Board of Foreign Missions for the year just closed.

Since Jan. 1, 77,088,592 feet of lumber have been surveyed at Bangor, Maine, a decrease of 4,501,687 feet as compared with the same period last year.

A factory boy in New-Hampshire fell out of a third story window, Tuesday, but as he struck in a large tub of water, came out unhurt.

Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, late Governor of Maine, will be inaugurated as President of Bowdoin College, on Tuesday afternoon next.

A tenement-house, owned by the Central Manufacturing Company, at Central Village, Conn., was destroyed by fire, on Tuesday night, and two French boys were burned to death.

Twenty ladies were dropped from the rolls of the Internal Revenue Office Wednesday, there being no money appropriated to pay their salaries.

JAMES HASKINS, a laborer, was drowned at Great Bend, Penn., last Monday, while bathing in the Susquehanna River. The body floated to Binghamton, and was found yesterday.

The body of a boy of sixteen was found in the river, two miles below Newburg, on Wednesday night. A skate was found on one of the feet. It is supposed that he was drowned last Winter.

The cable between St. Pierre and Placentia, which had not been in operation for two months is repaired. The cables between St. Pierre and Brest have also been cut to repair damages.

The mail-train on the Midland Railroad ran off the track at Unionville about 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, crushing entirely through a small milk depot. Eight persons were injured, but none fatally.

A Chicago minister told a reporter that he thought himself "the most over-estimated man in America." And that reporter went off and praised what he called that minister's excessive modesty.

The Kansas Central Narrow-Gauge Railroad was opened yesterday to Grasshopper Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles, and another section of twenty miles will be completed by the 1st of August.

The Trustees of Delaware College (the institution which received this State's share of the national donation of Agricultural College lands) have resolved, almost unanimously, to admit female students.

There were 263 deaths in sixteen cities and towns in Massachusetts last week. The principal causes were: Consumption, 35; cholera infantum, 25; scarlet fever, 14. There were nine deaths from measles at Holyoke.

Tuesday night, DICK ALLEN, an engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was run over by a locomotive of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, and had both legs cut off near the thighs. He lived but a short time after the accident.

On Tuesday afternoon a passenger on the lightning train of the Hudson River Railroad jumped from a car at Castleton, and was instantly killed. From papers found on the body it is supposed that his name was D. H. MILLER, of Amherst, Mass.

The 9½ train from Albany, yesterday morning, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, ran off the track in consequence of a misplaced switch at the High Bridge, two miles west of Chatham Station. William Getris, the engineer, was seriously injured.

A cable telegram has been received from the English Gentlemen Eleven (cricket players) which states that they will sail from Liverpool on Thursday, August 8, and play at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London and Hamilton, Canada, in the order named.

Thirty-nine bare-footed friars and seven Dominican friars, banished from Guatemala for conspiracy against the Government, arrived at San Francisco on Monday by steamer, and are receiving assistance freely from their co-religionists.

A young man named THRECKHOLD was arrested in Portland, Oregon, Tuesday, charged with embezzling some $5,000 from Messrs. WATSON & BLACK, wholesale grocers of St. Louis, while he was acting as a traveling salesman for them. THRECKHOLD's crime was caused by gambling.

The late Mrs. ANN E. ROOD, of Philadelphia, bequeathed $5,000 for the establishment of a scholarship in the Union Theological Seminary of this City. The remainder of her property, after the payment of certain legacies, is to be divided equally among the Walnut-street Presbyterian Sabbath-school; the Home for Friendless Children, the Old Men's Home, the Tract and Mission Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, all of Philadelphia.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

Continued from First Page.

breast by a pistol-ball, fired by John Shields, who, in company with Wm. Lemings and Joseph Salvadore, were in a serenading party. They were arrested. The wound is thought not to be fatal.

George E. Demilt, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 131 Fort Greene-place, while in the act of discharging a Remington pistol accidentally shot himself, the ball with which the pistol was loaded entering the abdomen. The wound is considered fatal.

Phillips Abrahams, aged fourteen years, residing at No. 200 Orchard-street, had his little finger blown off by the discharge of a small cannon.

Annie Moore, aged five years, residing at No. 138 Hillman-street, was badly burned about the body and legs while playing about a bonfire near her residence.

Isaac Davis, colored, aged twenty-four years, residing at No. 120 Myrtle-street, had two of his fingers blown off by the bursting of a pistol which he was firing.

Warren Simmons, aged ten years, residing at No. 320 Livingston-street, was badly burned about the face, hands and body by the bursting of a Roman candle he was in the act of setting off, at the corner of Flatbush and Fulton avenues.

Arthur Smith, aged sixteen years, residing at No. 23 Main-street, was badly injured by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder in the pocket of his pantaloons. His abdomen and legs were frightfully burned, and his pantaloons were completely torn from him. He is in a very critical condition.

A quantity of fire-works exploded in the show-window of Mary Smith's candy-store, No. 82 Bridge-street. Loss on stock and fixtures about $300. The building, which is owned by Mr. Prince, was damaged about $100. All fully insured.

Frank Western, aged twelve years, residing No. 81 Ninth-street, had his face and eyes badly burned by the explosion of a small cannon.

Ann Connor, aged seventeen years, residing on Adelphi-street, near Fulton-avenue, was seriously burned by fire-works, at the corner of Clermont and Flushing avenues. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Some boys threw burning crackers on Henry Conrad's fire-works' stand, corner Sixth-street and Broadway, setting fire to the stock. Damage $50.

Fire-works set fire to the roof of a house owned by Johnson Lake, No. 73 Prince street. Damage $100.

Catherine Cassiday, while standing at the rear of her residence, on the second floor of No. 212 Flatbush-avenue, facing Bergen-street, was struck in the side of her head by a pistol ball, creating a dangerous wound. Charles Brackett, who was found discharging a large Smith & Wesson's revolver in Warren-street, just opposite where the woman was shot, was arrested.

At 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, George Forkes, aged sixteen years, of No. 461 Fulton-avenue, had his hand severely burned by an explosion of fire-works on De Kalb-avenue.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning E. Dorlon, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 73 Lawrence-street, fell from a tree in front of his door, striking the back of his head. He fell a distance of twenty feet. His injuries are considered fatal.

Yesterday evening Henry Andrews, a German, aged twenty-eight years, accidentally shot Thos. Kiernan, of No. 51 Taylor-street, in the breast with a pistol. The wound, it is said, will prove fatal. Andrews was arrested. The shooting took place in Williamsburg.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Throughout the State the day was celebrated with the usual demonstrations, but owing to the oppressive heat the usual crowds upon the street were less numerous. Of casualties but few are reported, although many were prostrated by the heat in each of the principal cities.

No attempt at a general celebration was made in Jersey City. The usual salutes were fired in the morning, accompanied by the ringing of the bells. Appropriations had been made by the Common Council for displays of fire-works in the different public squares, but the rain, which commenced early in the evening, prevented the proposed exhibition, which was postponed until this evening.

At Newark, a general parade took place, the line forming on Military Park at 8 o'clock A. M., the military heading the procession.

The Catholic societies, sixteen in number, paraded through the principal streets, and held their annual picnic at the Park-au-Rhein. The display of fire-works put down for the evening was postponed until to-night.

Major Hart's Battalion, N. J. S. N. G., were reviewed by the Mayor of Hoboken in front of the City Hall, after marching through the principal streets of the city. The public and private buildings throughout the city were gayly decorated with flags, and in the evening were illuminated. The display of fire-works in the evening was postponed on account of the rain.

There was no public celebration in Elizabeth. The military companies made an excursion to New-Brunswick, where they joined in the parade in that city.

In New-Brunswick a grand parade of the military, commencing at nine o'clock, and in the evening a fine display of fire-works, were the features of the day.

The parade of the Order of United American Mechanics, which took place at Hackensack yesterday, was one of the most imposing demonstrations of the day in New-Jersey. Almost every member of the Order in Paterson, Hackensack, Jersey City, Hoboken, with many from New-York and Brooklyn, participated. In the evening a creditable display of fire-works wound up the day.

The temperance societies of Paterson celebrated the day on Temperance Island, where all the Protestant societies congregated.

The Day on Long Island.

At daybreak yesterday the church bells on Long Island rang out their joyous peals, and Young America was alive to the importance of the occasion.

At Jamaica the townspeople gathered in vast numbers, and the great hall was filled to overflowing. There was music, singing by the public school children, reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration by Rev. J. G. Van Slyke.

At Hempstead Mr. Van Cott, of Brooklyn, delivered an oration in Washington Hall.

At Baldwinsville Rev. James M. Buckley, of Brooklyn, delivered an oration.

At Rockwell Centre the day was made memorable in more ways than one. Judge Tenney, of Brooklyn, delivered an oration in the Methodist Church, and Judge Armstrong delivered an oration under a tent on the public green. Thirty thousand clams were roasted, and the multitude had a great feast. The new institute, destined ere long to be a conspicuous seat of learning, was publicly dedicated under the direction of Rev. Mr. Burr.

At Pearsall's Corner a Greeley meeting was held. The speakers were A. J. Spooner, Judge Solomon, Col. Gardiner and J. D. McClelland.

At Orient there was an oration by Judge Hedges, followed by a banquet at Merriman's. The affair was strictly temperate, water, coffee, and lemonade supplying the place of the vintage. Levy Seeley read the Declaration of Independence.

Far Rockaway was never before the scene of such enthusiasm. The South-side and Long Island Railroads were taxed to their utmost capacity to transfer the thousands of people from New-York and Brooklyn to the sea-shore. On the beach the restaurants were crowded, and the bathing facilities were as scarce as gold pieces. It is estimated that 12,000 people were in the village. Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Babylon, Fire Island, and Patchogue also had their share of public patronage.

THE FOURTH IN VIRGINIA.

Old-Time Heartiness and Enthusiasm—Total Suspension of Business—Picnics and Excursions General.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 4.—A more decent and general observance of the Fourth as a national holiday took place here today than at any time since 1860. Business was almost wholly suspended, and those who kept open their stores sold nothing except holiday articles and food and drink. All the Courts adjourned yesterday till tomorrow. All the public offices, State, Federal and municipal were closed. No bank nor banking-house was open. No freights were received at the railroad depots. The Tredegar Works and all the other manufactories of every kind suspended, and everybody, white and colored, appeared in their best attire. The white population, civic and military, chiefly went on picnics and excursions, leaving the city in possession of the colored people, who have crowded the streets and Capitol-square all day. A great many negroes came from Petersburg and the country. The colored volunteer company known as the Attuck's Guards paraded. Two or more white companies of the First Virginia Regiment joined with the Southern Cross Brotherhood in the celebration of the day at the State Fair Grounds, where A. M. Keiley, Esq., Mayor of the city, delivered a Fourth of July oration. No disturbance nor accident has marred the day as far as heard from. It really looks like an old-time Fourth.

THE FOURTH IN EUROPE.

American Shipping in Liverpool Decorated—The American Club at Stuttgart.

LONDON, July 4.—The American shipping in the Thames, the bureaux of American journals and the offices of bankers connected with the United States, in this city, and also in Liverpool, are gaily decorated with flags and bunting, in honor of the day.

STUTTGART, July 4.—The American Club of this city had a glorious Fourth today, and send greetings to their fellow-citizens in America.

The Fourth Elsewhere.

The Fourth of July was observed at Poughkeepsie in a quiet manner, by a balloon ascension and acrobatic exercises at Eastman Park, and a parade of Steamer No. 4 Company.

Independence anniversary was celebrated at Albany with military parades and all sorts of martial demonstrations, together with fire-works in the evening.

There was no celebration of the Fourth at Salt Lake yesterday.

The day was observed in Augusta, Ga., by a parade of colored companies of militia. A Grant ratification-meeting was held, which was addressed by Col. Fisher and others. Resolutions were passed indorsing Gen. Grant and favoring universal amnesty.

The national holiday was more quietly observed in Baltimore than ever before. Thousands of citizens left the city on excursions down the bay. Up to 9 P. M. not an accident nor disturbance was reported at the City Marshal's office.

President Grant arrived at Long Branch yesterday morning. Fifteen thousand people visited the Branch. Cannons were fired, bells were rung, and fire-works set off. A grand ball was given at the Ocean Hotel.

The Fourth was celebrated at Fortress Monroe, Va., in good style. A salute of thirteen guns was fired at sunrise, and a national salute at noon, from the Water Battery. Gen. Barry gave a reception at 1 o'clock P. M., and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fire-works.

The national holiday was observed in Buffalo, N. Y., with extraordinary ceremony. The day was ushered in with the usual salutes. The sky was sufficiently overcast to intercept the rays of the sun, there was a slight shower in the afternoon, and the atmosphere was refreshing. The city was crowded with visitors from the surrounding country and villages. In the morning there was a fine military and civic procession, composed of United States troops from Fort Porter, the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, N. Y. S. G., and civic societies, which was followed by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, orations, &c., with a sailing yacht race on the lake. At night there was a grand display of fire-works on the Terrace. No serious accident occurred.

The national holiday was very generally observed at Norfolk, Va., business being entirely suspended at 12 o'clock.

At Charleston, S. C., the day was observed as a general holiday and no business was transacted.

The day was generally observed at all the Western cities, accompanied by the usual number of minor casualties. No serious accidents are reported.

Unveiling a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at White Plains.

The ceremony of unveiling a monument erected at White Plains to the memory of those soldiers and sailors who went forth from that neighborhood during the Southern rebellion, and fell in defense of the Union, took place yesterday, under the auspices of the Veteran Association. The line of procession formed in Lexington-avenue, White Plains, about 10 o'clock, under Capt. V. M. Hodgson, Chief Marshal of the day, and marched to the monument on the public green, opposite Railroad-avenue. E. P. Ferris, President of the village, presided.

Rev. Mr. Wheatley, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Memorial Church, also delivered a brief address, in the course of which he related many incidents which had come under his personal observation while officiating as chaplain in the Union Army.

The monument, a bronze figure of an infantry soldier, resting on his musket, is about eight feet high, surmounted on a granite pedestal of equal height. It is a chaste and beautiful ornament to the village.

Mr. Morse and Gen. Hamilton, grandson of Alexander Hamilton, made a few forcible introductory remarks, at the close of which Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, M. C., delivered a patriotic address. He was followed by Ex-Judge Robert S. Hart, of Mount Kisco, who alluded, in feeling terms to the sufferings and afflictions of those families whose members had gone to the grave while fighting to preserve the Union.

CRICKET.

Two Days' Play in Philadelphia—The St. George Club Defeats the Young America.

The eleven of the St. George Cricket Club of this City played a game yesterday and the day before, at Germantown, Penn., with the eleven of the Young America Club of Philadelphia, St. George winning the game, with six wickets to spare. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Bance, b. D. Newhall	0	c. Cope, b. D. Newhall	14
Bowman, b. C. Newhall	0	b. C. Newhall	0
Stubberfield, c. C. Newhall, b. D. Newhall	18	not out	[illegible]
Cox, b. D. Newhall	8	c. B. Newhall, b. C. Newhall	12
Wells, b. D. Newhall	0	run out	2
Fortun, c. B. Newhall, b. C. Newhall	14		
Torrance, run out	1		
Talbot b. C. Newhall	13		
Brancker, b. D. Newhall	5		
Green, b. D. Newhall	0		
Orr, not out	0	run out	3
Leg-byes, 2; no balls, 2; total	4	Byes, 4; no balls, 1; total	5
Total	64	Total	33

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J. W. Johnson, b. Torrance	1	not out	0
John Large, c. Wells, b. Stubberfield	14	b. Stubberfield	0
R. S. Newhall, c. Torrance, b. Stubberfield	6	c. Bance, b. Stubberfield	28
C. A. Newhall, c. Bance, b. Torrance	1	c. Orr, b. Torrance	0
D. S. Newhall, c. Torrance, b. Stubberfield	1	c. Bance, c. Stubberfield	2
Henry, c. and b. Stubberfield	0	c. Wells, b. Stubberfield	0
Cope, b. Torrance	4	c. Wells, b. Stubberfield	0
Pease, not out	9	c. Bance, c. Stubberfield	26
Wright, c. Stubberfield, b. Torrance	0	c. Bowman, b. Wells	8
Bussier, absent	0	c. Torrance, b. Stubberfield	0
Stocker, absent	0	c. Orr, b. Stubberfield	0
Leg-byes, 3; total	3	Wides, 2; no balls, 1; total	4
Total	39	Total	[illegible]

FORT TICONDEROGA.

Field Day of the Vermont Historical Society—Programme of Public Exercises.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, July 2.

Announcements have already been made of a field day of the Vermont Historical Society at Fort Ticonderoga, New-York, on the banks of Lake Champlain, on Thursday, July 18, 1872. The celebration affords the Vermont Historical Society, which has attained an honored position among similar associations, an opportunity to invite its sister societies throughout the country to join them. On the arrival of the special steam-boat from Burlington, at about 11 A. M., a procession will be formed under the direction of Col. W. E. Calkins, Chief Marshal, and march to the grounds selected, where the public exercises will take place, according to the following programme:

1. Prayer by Rev. Willard Child, D. D., of Crown Point. 2. Opening address, by Rev. William H. Lord, D. D., of Montpelier, President of the Vermont Historical Society. 3. Responses. 4. Music. 5. Address by Hon. Lucius E. Chittenden, of New-York City. 6. Music. 7. Collation. 8. A visit to the ruins of the fort and various points of interest.

The orator of the day is a Vermonter of wide fame, a descendant of Gov. Chittenden, and a diligent student of Vermont history. Dr. Lord, the President of the Society, is a well-known, eminent clergyman of our State. Dinner will be provided on the grounds near the hotel, so far as possible, and other arrangements for furnishing refreshments will be made. Arrangements are in progress to secure fare one way on the several railroads; also on the Lake Champlain and Lake George steam-boats.

The remains of the old fort and the military works, now crumbling ruins, still attest their original splendor and strength. They are now guarded and preserved by private taste and intelligence from vandal outrages which were rapidly destroying them. In the vicinity of Ticonderoga, balls, muskets, swords, and numerous other relics of war, are being constantly revealed. At one time the line of the fatal abattis might almost be traced by these dumb but significant memorials of the spot where the harvest of death had been most exuberant. The course of the circumvallations and trenches, singularly complex and interlaced, may readily be distinguished. Parts of the breastworks rising above the rocky cliff are almost entire. The line of the ramparts is still traced. The ruins of a portion of the barracks remain, although private cupidity has removed much of the brick and stone of the buildings. The bakery is in a state of good preservation.

Terrible Murder at Maspeth, Long Island.

A murder transcending anything in brutality and meanness that has taken place in this vicinity for years past was enacted at Maspeth, Long Island, on July 3. James Kerrigan and his wife have kept for some time past a small dairy. The man has frequently found fault with her who he alleges, did not always make a full return of her sales of milk. Discovering as he fancied at last that she was keeping back a dollar or two for her own use, he pulled her by the hair to the ground, stamped upon her, although she was senseless, until she was dead. He dragged her to a tree near the pond and left her body there until it was discovered.

Bell Schnapps.

Bell Schnapps, cures dyspepsia, assists digestion.
Bell Schnapps, cures gravel and kidney diseases.
Bell Schnapps, cures colic, prevents chills, fevers.
Bell Schnapps, strengthens the nervous system.
Bell Schnapps, for sale by grocers and druggists.
HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO., 18 South William-st., Sole Importers.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Neptune Line to Boston, Pier No. 27 North River. Cheapest and best. ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $50 are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesroom No. 707 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s Crushed White Wheat, (Atlantic Flour-mills, Brooklyn, N. Y.,) is the perfection of food for this hot weather. For sale at the Mills and by grocers generally.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer Sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

Zero Coolers for the Sick Room.—Saratoga and Newport Coolers. No. 224 West 23d-st.

Bathing Shoes—All varieties, at CANTRELL'S, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

DIED.

BLIVEN.—On Wednesday evening, July 3, at her late residence No. 17 West 42d-st., JENNIE, daughter of the late Charles A. Bliven.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Newark and Rahway papers please copy.

BARRELL.—At Orange, N. J., on the 4th inst., EDWIN, son of George and Eliza A. Barrell, aged [illegible] months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 6th, at 8 A. M., Cherry-st., opposite William-st.

CORY.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, July 3, 1872, Mr. JOHN W. CORY, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 218 Classon-av., Friday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. Remains to be interred at Providence, R. I.

CULBERT.—On Tuesday evening, July 2, JENNIE STEWART, infant daughter of Nathaniel and the late Anna N. Culbert, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, No. 180 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHEESMAN.—On Tuesday morning, July 2, MARTHA H. CHEESMAN, widow of the late John C. Cheesman, M. D., and daughter of the late Willet Hicks.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 240 5th-av., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

COMSTOCK.—On Monday, July 1, at Westford, Conn., Dr. JEREMIAH A. G. COMSTOCK, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, July 6, at New-London, Conn.

CORSE.—On Tuesday, July 2, Mrs. MARIA CORSE, widow of the late J. B. Corse, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, Friday, July 5, at 10 A. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, David Close, No. 118 West 42d-st. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

ELLERY.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, at 10½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, July 3, 1872, FLORENCE M. ELLERY, daughter of William P. and Frances L. Ellery, aged 1 year and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] President-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, July 5, at [illegible] A. M.

FALLS.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 4, 1872, MOOR NELSON FALLS, aged 10 months and [illegible] days, only son of Moor and Emily Hamilton Falls, of Staten Island.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

FANSHAW.—July 4, after a long and painful illness, ALBERT, son of Samuel R. and Mary [illegible] Fanshaw, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of his father, Fulton-av., Morrisania, on Friday, the 5th, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

FOOTE.—Suddenly, at Madison, N. J., July 3, JULIA DE PUY, infant daughter of Frank W. and Sara E. E. Foote, aged 4 months and 12 days.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Madison, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

GRUSHON.—On Wednesday, July 3, EDWARD KEYES, only son of Wm. F. and Adeline E. Grushon, aged 3 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 42 Lafayette-av., on Friday, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

GEDDES.—On Wednesday, July 3, ROBERT GEDDES, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, from the residence of his brother, John Geddes, No. 135 West 47th-st.

HEDDEN.—On Thursday, July 4, DUNCAN GEDDES, infant son of Edward L. and Elizabeth C. Hedden, aged 7 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 29 West 46th-st., on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

HOPPER.—At Flushing, July 3, [illegible] VARIAN HOPPER, son of Alonzo and [illegible] M. Hopper, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Funeral at the house, in Flushing, on Friday at 3½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 2¾ train from Hunter's Point at Bridge-street Station.

MOUNT.—On Thursday morning, CHARLES DE GRAY MOUNT, son of the late Richard E. Mount.

Funeral from the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 39th-st. and 7th-av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

RITCHIE.—Suddenly, July 3, at her late residence, No. 62 Greenwich-av., MARIA, wife of Robert Ritchie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS.—On the 4th, at the residence of Gen. N. N. Halsted, Kearney, N. J., Mrs. C. HENRIETTA REYNOLDS, aged 82 years.

Funeral services at First Presbyterian Church, Rahway, on Saturday, the 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further invitation. Interment at Rahway, N. J.

STUBBERT.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, July 2, MARY, wife of Rev. W. F. Stubbert, D. D., in the 40th year of her age.

Services on Saturday, at 3½ P. M., at her late residence. The remains will be taken to Malden, Mass., for interment, at which place funeral services will be held on Monday, 8th inst.

YOUNG.—At Newtown, Long Island, suddenly, on Wednesday, July 3, at 2 P. M., FRANK S. YOUNG, son of David K. and Addie A. Young, aged 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral on Friday, July 5. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $[illegible], fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.
Orders filled.

CARD.
JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., beg to inform their customers and the public that the disastrous fire of this morning will in nowise interrupt their business. The large stock of goods they always keep on hand at their foundry and manufactory at Morrisania will enable them to fill all orders with their usual promptness and dispatch.
JULY 4, 1872.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the Times Office.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Royal in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

EXCURSION TICKETS, NEW-YORK TO Baltimore and return, for the National Democratic Convention, are now on sale at Pennsylvania Railroad ticket-offices, No. 526 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, foot of Desbrosses-st., and foot of Cortlandt-st. Fare $[illegible]. Tickets good for return until July 15, inclusive. A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. [illegible], General Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SURE INVESTMENT.

CHOICEST AND BEST YET OFFERED.

PATERSON, N. J.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF

80 CHOICE VILLA SITES IN PLOTS, 25 by 150 feet each, centrally located in that THRIVING MANUFACTURING CITY, with population over 45,000, and rapidly increasing. Only fifty minutes from City Hall, New-York, by Erie or New-Jersey Midland Railways, and only five minutes distant from depots of either, and near depot of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.

AVENUES 70 FEET WIDE, graded, sewered, gas and water.

A line of horse-cars running through the property; sunny, easy and comfortable connections with all parts of the city.

SITUATION UNSURPASSED.

This truly splendid property will be sold at AUCTION

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1872,

at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in the CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

To those seeking investments, or beautiful homes, cheap, with certainty of enhanced values,

COME, COME, AND SEE IT.

FREE EXCURSION, MUSIC AND COLLATION.

Sale absolute; title perfect; terms unusually liberal.

Take ferries on Monday, July 8, foot of Chambers-street and West 23d-st., at 11½ A. M.

For excursion tickets, maps and descriptions, pamphlets, &c., apply to

MORRIS RENO, General Manager, No. 29 Dey-st., or H. E. COHEN, No. 734 8th-st., or P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 419 6th-av.

J. M. PHELPS, Auctioneer, No. 82 Cedar-st.

Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at same hour.

TO INVESTORS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

There will be sold on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., (if very stormy, next fair day,) at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, twenty-three and a half acres of land belonging to the estate of the late Oliver Stiles. This desirable property is conveniently located in Elizabeth, N. J., being only one and a half miles from the depot, on Morris-av.

Real estate buyers will find this an opportunity seldom offered.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, JULY 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway. Executor's sale of Eighth Ward Property. Three-story brick House and Trinity Church Lease of Lot, No. 18 Clarke-street, opposite Dominick, 25x90; rents for $840 per annum; ground rent $200. By order Charles Pierce, Executor of Janet Clarke, deceased. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-street.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, REAL ESTATE, No. 8 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UP-per part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x150; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

HOTELS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia is now very deficient in accommodations for visitors. Business and population are rapidly increasing, and as the great World's Exposition approaches, hotel proprietors will make enormous profits. We can offer for sale on Chestnut-st., Broad-st., &c., some of the choicest locations for the erection of hotels or stores. Also for sale, one of the largest and best situated first-class hotels, doing an excellent business.

RICHARDSON & JANNEY, No. 206 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—"WEST-CHESTER COUNTY."—Five beautiful Swiss cottages, new, just completed, containing about nine rooms, at "Larchmont Manor," a beautiful private park of 300 acres (formerly the estate of E. K. Collins, Esq.,) situate midway between New-Rochelle and Mamaroneck. The property has one and one-half miles' frontage upon the Sound; is laid out in drives and walks, with six acres of wooded land as a private park, and so deeded to each purchaser; distant one and one-quarter miles from New-Haven Railroad Depot, with which it is connected by private horse railway. The property is the finest, without exception, accessible to New-York. The cottages for sale are located with water front; splendid fishing, boating and bathing. For particulars, inquire of E. PHALON, No. 517 Broadway, or Mr. W. L. BARKER, "Larchmont Manor," Mamaroneck.

MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGE IN BUSINESS—A productive farm of 216 acres in Hartford County, two miles from Collinsville; would cut in o small farms to advantage; would sell any part, with stock, crops and tools if desired. Possession given at any time, and payments made easy. As a Summer residence, where railroad facilities, mountain air, fine scenery, abundance of fruit and good fishing would be a consideration, this place has few equals.

D. H. CARPENTER, Collinsville Conn.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depot; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c.; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000, will be sacrificed for much less; one third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 236 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 28 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

FOR SALE — SOME EXCEPTIONALLY cheap English and American rails, 56, 50, 40 and 30 pounds.

WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st., New-York.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

DRY GOODS.

FOURTEEN CENTS—WET HOP BAGging; great job in Burlaps, Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Red, White Japanese and Coir Mattings, &c. A. LESTER & CO., No. 106 Chambers-st.

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SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

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CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

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90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 230 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY, DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE-ST.

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BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

Coupons of the International payable April and October. Of the Great Northern, January and July.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, } of the Great Northern.

JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, } of the International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road; 99 miles of the International, extending from Hearne to Palestine, and 146 miles of the Great Northern Road, extending from Columbia, on the Brazos River, through Houston to Stella, are finished and in operation. The Great Northern will soon be completed to Palestine, the point of junction with the International; and the International to Longview and Jefferson, the junctions with the Texas Pacific Roads.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the two Companies can be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

ELECTION AND DIVIDEND NOTICE.—At the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, the following-named persons were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

W. C. PIERREPONT,	JOHN T. DENNY,
MARCELLUS MASSEY,	GARDNER COLBY,
C. ZABRISKIE, JR.,	JOHN S. FARLOW,
MOSES TAYLOR,	T. H. CAMP,
SAMUEL SLOAN,	S. D. HUNGERFORD,
WM. E. DODGE,	THEODORE IRWIN.

WM. M. WHITE.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were duly elected:

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

T. H. CAMP, Vice-President.

J. A. LAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid on and after the 15th July, as usual, at the Mercantile National Bank in this City, and at the Company's Office, Watertown, N. Y., to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer-books will remain closed to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS Pacific Railroad of Missouri, dated July 1, 1871.

The undersigned Trustees are prepared to make the first annual investment of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in the purchase of said Bonds from the lowest offerer.

Offers in sealed envelopes, marked "Offers to sell Bonds of Pacific Railroad of Missouri," should be sent to the office of Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., No. 21 Broad-st., New-York, where awards will be made on the 15th of July, at noon.

E. D. MORGAN, JOSEPH SELIGMAN, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

BOOKS CLOSE JULY 15.

THE AMERICAN

BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed July 15, or sooner if the new stock is fully subscribed.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $138,336 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part, payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,187 feet of bridges, 75 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the first of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details, and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO, AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

NEW LOAN,

Free of Government tax.

FOR SALE AT PAR.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

A Desirable Investment.

A New Outlet for the Bituminous and Block Coal of Indiana.

An Undoubted Security

PAYING 60 PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND 2½ PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA.

[illegible]

8 Per Cent. Gold.

Interest payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, and are Coupon and Registered. Price 95 and accrued interest. Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage

LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, YIELDING ABOUT NINE PER CENT. ON THE INVESTMENT.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President, SHEPHERD KNAPP & WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

A Sinking Fund of two per cent. of the earnings and all sales of lands devoted to redemption of the bonds.

Principal and interest payable in gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, SEVEN PER CENT. FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 98 to 98. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAM'L. D. DAVIS.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Bond for sale at 60 and interest on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on the third largest road in New-York State. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

At 60 and interest they give about 9 PER CENT. PER ANNUM income on the amount invested, and by a rise to par would pay 25 PER CENT. PROFIT.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000.—BONDS OF THE

COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent, At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,

No. 317 Broadway, Corner Thomas-st., New-York.

ACCEPTS and EXECUTES TRUSTS of every description. MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT and PAID AT SIGHT ON CHECKS. FOUR per cent. INTEREST allowed on daily BALANCES. CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued bearing interest. MONEY to INVEST in good FIRST and SECOND BONDS and MORTGAGES.

DIRECTORS.

V. K. STEVENSON, President.
THOMAS A. DAVIES, Vice-President.

AUGUST BELMONT,	JOSEPH A. JAMIESON,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,	SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
JAMES S. THAYER,	JOHN H. WATSON,
D. M. KOEHLER,	ROBERT SCHELL,
A. S. ROSENBAUM,	GRIFFITH ROWE,
R. T. WILSON,	CHAS. F. LIVERMORE,
C. C. BALDWIN,	HENRY M. TABER,

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., July 1, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,164,500 00
Stock investments	6,504,550 00
Amount loaned on public stocks	103,045 [illegible]
Real estate, cost $87,631 35	[illegible]
Market value, $75,000.	
Standing on books at $53,661 35.	
Cash	437,573 75
Accrued interest and premium on stock	402,390 [illegible]
Total	$9,683,744 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors—	
Principal	$8,877,908 [illegible]
Interest, accredited for 1st July, 1872	234,405 85—$9,112,[illegible]
Excess of assets over liabilities	570,4[illegible]
Total	$9,683,744 [illegible]

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Sworn to before me this 29th day of June, 1872.
W. W. LYON, Notary Public, New-York County.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., New-York.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 6, 1872.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE. —Continental, Hanover, International, Empire, Importers' and Traders', Columbia, Adriatic, Market, and others.

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN R'Y. SHORT LINE.

From Chicago and Milwaukee to Green Bay and Menasha.

This road is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin, is finished for fifty-two miles, and well equipped. Net earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.

The whole line is under contract, and will be finished the present year.

Entire issue of bonds only $18,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, and unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

No. 66 Exchange-place, New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Auburn to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CT. BONDS,

ISSUED BY VARIOUS TOWNS.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

GEORGIA BONDS.

The State of Georgia, through her duly authorized agent, the undersigned, with profound regret announces to the holders of her bonds maturing during the current year, her present inability to pay them in legal currency. The causes which have led to this result are too notorious to need recapitulation here. Acknowledging the sacredness of these obligations, and avowing her fixed purpose to redeem them at the earliest possible day, she NOW tenders to the holders this alternative:

FIRST—She offers them bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, authorized by the present Legislature and ready for delivery, in equal exchange for matured six per cent. bonds.

SECONDLY—To those who may decline this exchange, she pledges herself to pay, at her agency in New-York, or at her Treasury, semi-annually, the contract interest as heretofore, on presentation of the bonds, to be stamped with the payment, until the bonds can be paid in full. The interest due on them at maturity, as well as all coupons, (falling due on and after the 1st July proximo,) of bonds issued by said State prior to 1st January, 1868, will be paid by the National Bank of Commerce, the financial agent of the said State in the City of New-York.

That bank is also prepared to make the exchange of seven per cent. for six per cent. bonds, as above proposed.

C. J. JENKINS, Agent for the State of Georgia.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest, and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. free of tax, payable on demand.

JAS. M. HODGES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

A semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been declared payable on demand.

WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 27 until July 5, 1872. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Monday, July 8, until which date the transfer-books will be closed.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 28, 1872.

THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, will be paid on presentation to the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York. J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on the 9th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.— UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand, free from Government tax.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the Company's office, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York. JAMES B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1872.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1.

A. S. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the guaranteed stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, office No. 227 South 4th-st.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 2d of July, and reopened on THURSDAY, July 18.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 2d of July. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 2[illegible] 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, June 27, 1872.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and one-half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of July next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to 10th of July. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (Established 1787,) Office No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, July 1, 1872.

A T A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared; also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent., both free of Government tax, and payable on and after July 15, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on demand, on all sums entitled thereto, or if not withdrawn will be compounded. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York. Send for circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OSWEGO, June 19, 1872.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from all tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 8, 1872.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. At the same meeting, Lindley Murray, Jr., was appointed Secretary. LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened July 6, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1872.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on or after the 9th inst.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1872. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK, BROADWAY, CORNER LEONARD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½ per cent.,) free of taxes, payable on and after July 10, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.

CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIrectors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.

WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.— The semi-annual interest payable July 1, on all classes of bonds and stock collected promptly. Old bonds and stock funded into the new consolidated bonds and scrip.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 164 Broadway.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th instant.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE Company, Brooklyn, July 1, 1872.—A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on demand, at No. 4 Pine-street, New-York. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company, due July 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and one-half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 10. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1872. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 1. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1872.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1872.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $5 to $2,000, and on sums exceeding $2,000 five per cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872.

The bank will be open daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Mondays will continue open until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 420 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge-sts. Open daily from 10 to 3 and Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest from first of every month. Dividends in January and July. Deposits before July 21 will draw interest from July 1.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

President—Wm. P. Brinckmaster, [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

Vice-Presidents—Robert Hoe, printing-presses, &c., Nos. 31 to 35 Gold-st., and John H. Waydell, shipping merchant and cooper, No. 21 Old-slip.

Secretary—R. R. Kennedy, late of Williams & Kennedy, No. 388 Broadway.

Auditor—Daniel D. Earle, merchant, of B. L. Solomon & Sons, Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

Attorney and Counsel—Eugene Smith, 35 Nassau-st.

Alanson T. Briggs, cooper, Rutgers, Cherry, Water and South sts.

Benjamin F. Britton, merchant, of Chapman, Smith & Britton, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st.

John F. Cook, provision broker, of Cook & Hodge, No. 118 Broad-street.

John Gaynor, grocer, No. 554 Grand-st.

George G. Hanock, real estate, 233 East Broadway.

Mahlon T. Hewitt, retired merchant, No. 100 Gates-av., Brooklyn.

Samuel L. Kennedy, collector, No. 32 South-st.

Manning Merrill, merchant, of Chas. Merrill & Sons, corner Grand and Lewis sts.

James Murphy, proprietor Quintard Iron Works, East 11th-st.

Wm. M. Pratt, physician, No. 278 East Broadway.

Simon Rossman, merchant, No. 264 2d-st.

George C. Scott, merchant, No. 149 Duane-st.

Stephen D. Tucker, manufacturer, of R. Hoe & Co.

Maurice J. Walsh, stevedore, West-st. and Fort King.

Augustus W. Weismann, druggist, corner Broome and Orchard sts.

Jacob A. Westervelt, Ex-Mayor, No. 125 2d-av.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 2D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 22. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK.

On deposits made on or before July 10 interest will commence July 1.

1872. July interest payable on and after MONDAY, July 22, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be credited on the depositors' books on their first presentation after the 31st of July.

Deposits and withdrawals may be made any day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

Business done in English, German and French.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND with interest due. Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

A specialty made of issuing Compound Interest Certificates payable ON DEMAND.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday nights, from 5 to 8 P. M.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. RUHLE, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 1 and 3 THIRD-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE. CHARTERED IN 1852.

The usual Semi-Annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 17, on all sums entitled thereto, or, if not withdrawn, will bear interest from July 1, as a deposit of that date.

Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

Interest—The trustees have declared a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after the third Monday in July. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1872.

FORTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the forty-third Semi-annual Dividend, on all sums on deposit July 1, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

1872. JULY INTEREST.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid depositors entitled thereto, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on sums of $5 to $500, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over $500, payable on and after July 15.

Interest not drawn will be credited as principal; money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 15.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 6 8th-av.

Interest at the rate of six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after July 15. Interest not withdrawn will be added to principal and draw interest from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before July 10 in the

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st.,

will draw interest from July 1. Interest payable in July and January, and if not drawn, will be added to accounts and bear interest from July 1.

SIX PER CENT. FROM $1 TO $5,000.

JOHN H. LYON, President.
DAVID MORGAN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will bear interest from July 1.

ASSETS, $[illegible]

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $2,768,244 [illegible] | Surplus, $[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED R. LAGRAVE and JAMES D. OTIS, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 26th day of June, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., auctioneers, at their sales-rooms, No. 13 Church-street, the personal property (except eight cases marked D and A) of said bankrupts, consisting of a lot of ribbons, millinery goods, &c., at 11 A. M. on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1872.—Dated June 28, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
[illegible]...Wed'nday, July 3	Abyssinia...Sat'day, July 6
Cuba...Wed'nday, July 10	Batavia...Sat'day, July 13
Scotia...Wed'nday, July 17	Algeria...Sat'day, July 20
Java...Wed'nday, July 24	Parthia...Sat'day, July 27
China...Wed'nday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	July 6, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC	July 13, 10 A. M.
OCEANIC	July 27, 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC	Aug. 3, 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
California	July 6	Iowa	July 10
Australia	July 13	Britannia	July 17
Columbia	July 20	Assyria	July 24
Europa	July 27	Olympia	July 31
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	Aug. 7
India	Aug. 10	Trinacria	Aug. 14

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The new steamer CALIFORNIA sails SATURDAY, July 6. Excursionists and passengers to Europe will study their own interests by inspecting these fine steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. Apply on board steamers at Pier No. 20 North River, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green. HENDERSON BROS.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Thursday, July 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Thursday, July 18, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, July 20, [illegible] P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$[illegible]	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	[illegible]	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

The Steam-ship CITY OF LIMERICK will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at 4 P. M., FRIDAY, 5th inst. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	Saturday, July 27
WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin ......$125 | Second cabin......$75

To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, July 6, at 4 P. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS..Saturday, July 13, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 20, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, July 27, at 10½ A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS...Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON.......Wednesday, July 17, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage......$75 and $65, currency
Steerage......$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 17, at 1½ P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.......July 24, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN........July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Aug. 7.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO AND PORTO RICO LINE.

The United States Mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOE, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, San Domingo City and St. John's, Porto Rico.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No freight received for Porto Rico on day of sailing.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. R. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Beekman-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jamaica, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco and Manzanillo, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. on July 13.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco July 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM...........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. R. MORTON, July 11.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, July 18.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Nassau,) July 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken......Saturday, July 20
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman...Saturday, Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

TO CHARTER—A HANDSOME SCHOONER yacht, forty tons, new measurement; has cabin accommodation for fourteen persons, and is completely fitted out; light draught, is very fast; will charter by the day, month or season; apply to E. CONKLIN & CO., Stapleton, Staten Island.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 26½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK. Adopted July 1, 1872.

8:30 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M. Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M. Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:30 P. M. Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M. Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 3:55 A. M. and 5:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 2 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 2:30 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Rockaway Accommodation Train.
8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
9:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridge Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:00 P. M.—Greenport Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Locust Valley and Hempstead Express Train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M. Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 2:15 and 6:45 P. M. Excursion tickets 75 cents.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

Rockaway Trains all connect at Ocean Point with Stage to and from Woodsburgh.

JNO. B. MORFORD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.

RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAIL-ROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent. LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.

SARAH P. VALENTINE, ELIZABETH B. JANES, } Executrixes.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of February, 1872.

EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor. LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 239 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.

CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.

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PROPOSALS.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, Newport, R. I., June 21, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until 2 P. M. on the 25th day of July, 1872, under appropriation for different works named below.

1st—Improvement of Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging in the channel.
2d—Improvement of Edgartown Harbor, Massachusetts. For dredging.
3d—Improvement of Taunton River, Massachusetts. For dredging and removing boulders.
4th—Breakwater at Block Island, Rhode Island. For rip-rap granite.
5th—Improvement of Pawtucket River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
6th—Improvement of Providence River, Rhode Island. For dredging in the river.
7th—Improvement of Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
8th—Improvement of Thames River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river.
9th—Improvement of Connecticut River, Connecticut and Massachusetts. For building wing dams, dredging in the river and at the mouth, and removing wreck on Saybrook Bar.
10th—Improvement of New-Haven Harbor, Connecticut. For removing submerged rocks and dredging, and for rip-rap granite.
11th—Improvement of Housatonic River, Connecticut. For dredging in the river and at the mouth, and building wing dams.
12th—Improvement of Bridgeport Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel, and for rip-rap granite.
13th—Improvement of Norwalk Harbor, Connecticut. For dredging in the channel.
14th—Improvement of Huntington Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For dredging at the entrance and over the wharves.
15th—Improvement of Port Jefferson Harbor, Long Island, New-York. For rip-rap granite for jetty.
16th—Improvement of Peconic River, Long Island, New-York. For dredging in the river.

Detailed specifications in regard to each work and instructions for bidders, and printed forms, may be had upon application to this office.

Proposals must be made separately under the different appropriations; and in making application for blanks it should be stated which of the works it is designed to propose for.

Proposals will be opened at 10 A. M. on the 26th day of July, and bidders are invited to be present; but no proposals will be received after 2 P. M. on the 25th of July, nor will any be received by telegraph. No bids will be considered that are not properly made out on the regular printed form.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR DEAD LETTER ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until July 20, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing, during a period of two years, commencing on the 10th day of August, 1872, envelopes to be used for returning dead letters to writers.

The envelopes must be head-gummed, and equal in quality of paper and manufacture to the sample selected by the Department, and have such printing upon them as the Postmaster-General may direct. They must be delivered in such quantities, and at such times as may be required at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, packed in strong pasteboard boxes, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, at the rate of about 180,000 per month, the annual supply being estimated at 2,000,000, (more or less.)

Specimens of the envelopes for which proposals are invited, and blank forms for proposals, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee; and the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $24,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, according to the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payment under said contract will be made quarterly after a proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to sample.

Under the law no transfer of this contract can be made.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Dead Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, NEW-YORK CITY, June 24, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M. July 30, 1872, for the erection of walls or iron fences around the National Cemeteries at Danville, Glendale, Seven Pines and Staunton, Va., the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone wall, a brick wall and iron fence, in accordance with the plans and specifications at each cemetery.

Also, proposals for a one and a half story Mansard roof lodge each, at the Danville, Glendale and Seven Pines Cemeteries, the proposals to state the prices, respectively, for a stone lodge and brick lodge at each cemetery.

All material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the cemeteries on application to the Superintendents thereof, at the Quartermaster's offices in Philadelphia and Fort Monroe, Va., and at this office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by two responsible parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, if awarded, and the responsibility of the guarantors certified by a United States Attorney, or Judge, or Revenue Assessor or Collector, and inclosed to the undersigned indorsed "Proposals for walls or lodges" as the case may be, for one, or the other, or both.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster D. E.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll, leading to this city, known as the "Craighill Channel." The work will be between 200,000 and 300,000 cubic yards, but bids for smaller quantities will be considered.

The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity of cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

Proposals to be sealed and in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of the 31st day of July, 1872, and will be opened in five minutes thereafter, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Specifications, forms of proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major Engineers, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 22d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 8,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the superintendent, by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form, to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope and indorsed "Proposals for Concrete Stone, New Government Buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1872.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes, 48 inches in diameter, and 12 feet 5⅛ inches long, and special castings.

Sealed proposals for water-pipes and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-iron Water-pipes," will be received at the office of the Washington Aqueduct by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock M. of the 14th day of July, 1872, at which time the bids will be opened.

The delivery of the pipes to commence as soon as practicable, and to be completed by the 5th day of September, 1872.

Proposals will be received only on the printed forms, which, with plans, specifications, forms of contract, and any desired information can be had on application by mail, or in person to O. E. BABCOCK, Major of Engineers, Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH; or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS! OFFERED BY CHAMBERS & SON, 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos, as from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 105 4th-av.)

A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and parlor organs, to rent very low, from $4 to $10 per month; rent allowed if purchased, on very liberal terms indeed. No. 215 East 23d-st., eight doors east of 2d-av.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 435 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

UPRIGHT PIANOS FOR RENT. City or country, at OUVRIER & SONS, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 12th-st.

MACHINERY.

PROPELLER ENGINES FOR SALE. —One second-hand 34-inch cylinder by 32-inch stroke; one new 44-inch cylinder by 42-inch stroke. CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 61 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE. ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant hotel, on the west bank of the Hudson, is now open for the reception of guests. The completeness of its appointments, the salubrity of the air, the grandeur of the views and the facility of communication with the City are unsurpassed by any place in the country. It is under the management of SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, HITHERTO THE PROPRIETOR OF COZZENS' WEST-POINT HOTEL.

Communication from New-York by steamers Adelphi and Alexis at 4 and 5 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., by Yonkers trains to Inwood, connecting with ferry; or by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey through Englewood, connecting with stages. For terms apply to the undersigned at the hotel, or by letter to Englewood, N. J.

CHARLES E. MURRAY.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE," DANVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New-York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skillful physicians. Kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place par excellence for genuine rest and recovery of health, in Summer or Winter. Reached from New-York City, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary, "Our Home," Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address J. F. FOULKE, STROUDSBURG, PENN.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON THE PALISADES.

First-class house, newly furnished throughout, fine location, well shaded, one hour from City by boat from Spring-st., 10, 3, 5¼; from 34th-st. 10¼, 3¼, 5¼. Terms moderate. Apply on premises or at No. 341 Broadway.

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y. SPECIAL TRAIN

from New-York to Lebanon Springs every SATURDAY AFTERNOON; leave Grand Union Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av., 4 P. M.; arrive at Lebanon Springs, 10:30 P. M. Returning, leave Lebanon Springs every MONDAY at 5 A. M., arriving at New-York at 11:10 A. M.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. P. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 46th-st., New-York City.

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting, and drives second to no other on the island.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing, terms reasonable. Address W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE, FAIRFIELD, Conn., is now open for the Summer season. THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, will be open for the Winter season Nov. 1. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor. JAMES LIDGERWOOD, Agent, No. 758 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON. —At Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

THE PLACE TO KEEP COOL—NEPTUNE House, New-Rochelle, N. Y. Now open for the season. Fine, large, airy, and pleasant rooms can be secured. Address J. C. KELLEY & SON, Proprietors.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season boarders.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., on the Hudson River; beautiful scenery and reasonable terms for board. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Now open; elegant suites of rooms for families and rooms for single gentlemen. D. L. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE Hudson. Now open for transient and permanent guests.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, with elegant mountain and water scenery, may be had at a farm-house near Croton Lake; abundance of fruit, fresh vegetables and milk; also, gunning and fishing convenient; terms for adults, $9; children and servants, $6 per week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Box No. 242 Sing Sing, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 23 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E. Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A LADY, OCCUPYING FOR THE summer, a house delightfully situated near the ocean, will take, in addition to the family of the owner of the premises, a few boarders, adults, or children without nurses. Address K. T. J., Box No. 2,074 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THIRTY PERsons can be had at a farm-house; large rooms, shade, good accommodations; four miles from Peekskill, Oregeon; from $6 to $7 per week, according to rooms. Inquire GEORGE ALLEN, East 71st-st., or address JOHN McCOAN, Peekskill, Oregeon.

GOOD BOARD, PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH splendid view of mountains, can be had at Franconia, N. H. Reference—C. Oak, 51 Park-place. Address MILO J. CORLISS, Franconia, Grafton County, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT JOHN SOPER'S, one mile east of Windham Centre, Catskill Mountains. Terms and description at No. 206 West 49th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES can be accommodated with board, on liberal terms, by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Amagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 57.—A BOARD to consist of—

Col. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Ordnance Department,
Col. GEORGE W. GETTY, Third Artillery,
Lieut.-Col. H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers,
Lieut.-Col. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Ordnance Department,
Major TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Fifth Artillery,
Major SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Department,
First Lieut. C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department,

is hereby appointed to meet in New-York City, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1872, for the purpose of examining such models of heavy ordnance as may be presented to it, and of designating and reporting to the Chief of Ordnance such models as may be selected for experiments under the following provision of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1872:

* * * * "That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three:

* * * *

"For experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, two hundred and seventy thousand dollars: Provided, That this appropriation shall be applied to at least three models of heavy ordnance, to be designated by a Board of Officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, which report shall include both classes, breech and muzzle loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from stores on hand."

The Chief of Ordnance will supply the Board with all information bearing on the subject under consideration to be found on the files of his Bureau, and will extend invitations to all inventors, and others interested in heavy rifled ordnance, to present their plans and specifications as to model, method of construction, cost, &c., and all other information that may be of assistance to the Board.

The junior member of the Board will act as recorder. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for stands in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, STANDS will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. Purchasers and dealers are invited to examine the immense stock of carriages, consisting of all styles and grades of workmanship, in Repository, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, extending through to Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st., being the Largest Carriage Warerooms in the United States, and having the most general assortment, and all at reasonable prices.

Single and double harness in great variety.

Several second-hand and slightly soiled carriages, taken in trade and left by parties having no further use for them.

Old carriages taken in exchange.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION, Office, No. 638 Broadway.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,

Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.

NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 34½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A TOP QUEEN body phaeton, second-hand, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East 18th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. 42D-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK. F. ANDERSSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 34½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MADISON-AVENUE HOTEL, Corner 27th-st. and Madison-av., FIRST-CLASS HOTEL—EUROPEAN PLAN. GOLD AND STOCK INDICATOR. EVERYTHING NEW.

$5 AND UPWARD FOR SINGLE room, with board; rooms without board, (transient,) $1 25 per day; lodgings per night, 50 cents. Dupont House, No. 186 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 357 WEST 30TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family with a few select boarders have pleasant hall rooms to let to single gentlemen with board; house and locality first-class.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM OR SECOND floor, with board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. No. 152 East 31st-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 3, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and New-York World, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County, Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March 2, 1872.

RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee, No. 9 Pine-st.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—MARIA L. TYLER, plaintiff, against AUKE DOOPER, John A. Martin, Frederick H. Riedemann, Nathan Goldschmidt, Charles A. Buddensieck, Lazarus Schlang, Henry Schwarts, Daniel Ehrhardt and Louisa, his wife, Auguste Harte, Jacob Schwarts, Peter B. Kaiser, Michael Donovan, Thomas Cassidy, Henry McDougall, Daniel P. Westervelt, Theodore A. Kranss, Samuel Stricker, Morris Hirsch, Nathan Boehm, J. J. Friedman, Henry Cohn, Hugh Murray, Henry Murray, David M. Koehler, Shubael R. Swain, George Strange, Charles Bade, Ernest Schlecter, Jacob Heimlin, Andrew Koch, John J. Roese, The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank of the City of New-York, defendants. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 14, 1872. S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 150 Nassau-street.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of June, 1872. S. H. THAYER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je28-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AUGUST HARTWIG, plaintiff, against OSCAR HANSEN, Ferdmand Hansen, Mathilde Hansen, Alevine Hansen, Emilie Hansen, Laura Hansen, Amalie Walter, wife of Heinrich Walter, and said Heinrich Walter, and the People of the State of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 106 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 23, 1872.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 27th day of June, 1872.

JOHN R. TRESIDDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

je28-law6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—PHILIP DATER, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Philip Dater, deceased, plaintiff, against MARY J. TALLMAN, Darius Tallman, George G. Haven, Daniel Butterfield and Erastus Littlefield, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 5, 1872.

LOW, SMITH & WATKINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1872.

LOW, SMITH & WATKINS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of William F. Smith, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 221 Broadway, Room No. 6, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the registers in bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CORNELIUS P. LITTELL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Cornelius P. Littell, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of States S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District, by JOHN F. MITCHELL, Deputy.

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AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

SUMMER SEASON OF ENGLISH OPERA.

THE HOWSON OPERA TROUPE will appear on THIS, and EVERY EVENING until further notice, in THE GRAND DUCHESS. Miss EMMA HOWSON, Miss BLANCHE GALTON, Mr. THOS. WHIFFEN, Mr. W. H. CRANE, and Mr. JOHN HOWSON, in the leading rôles.

MATINEES ON SATURDAYS, at 1½ o'clock.

THE VOKES FAMILY, who are just closing the most successful engagement ever played in Boston, will reappear at this theatre July 15.

OLYMPIC THEATER. FUN.

Great success of the combined attraction.

JOHNNY ALLEN..........as..........SCHNEIDER
Boston Jubilee Quartet in Grand Mumo.
LITTLE MAG..........as..........THE MONKEY
Mlles. Sartori and Marione in vocalizations.
CAT DUET! CAT DUET! CAT DUET!

Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinée.

Special Matinee THURSDAY, Fourth July.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK,

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872. At 3½ P. M.

Purse of $5,000; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $2,250 to first, $1,250 to second, $800 to third, and $500 to fourth, for the four celebrated trotters, as follows:

B. Doble names b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
C. A. Hickok names b. m. Lucy.
John Murphy names b. g. Henry.
E. Mace enters b. m. American Girl.

Good day and track; to be trotted according to rules of National Association.

Admission to Grand Stand and Quarter-stretch, $2. Badges to Club-house for a gentleman and ladies, indorsed by a member of the Association, $5, to be had at the office at the gate.

In case of postponement, notice will be posted on Herald Bulletin and Johnson's Jockey Club Restaurant, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

C. H. VAN NESS, President.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH RACES. MONMOUTH PARK.

Races commence SATURDAY, June 29, and continue TUESDAY, July 2, and July 3, 4, and 5.

To consist of heats, dashes, steeple-chases and hurdles. Races commence at 1½ P. M. each day.

HARRY BASSETT and LONGFELLOW run for the Monmouth Cup July 2.

JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. B. RAYNOR, Secretary, Long Branch.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.

Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.

Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 8 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzen's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5:15 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FALL RIVER LINE.

Sunday boat to and from Boston on June 23, 30, and July 7, 14, 21 and 28.

Leaving Pier No. 30 North River, at 5:15 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

GREAT NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING at Sea-Cliff Grove, Long Island, 25 miles from New-York, commencing July 9, and continuing ten days. Steam-boat NORWALK or MONITOR will leave New-York as follows: Spring-st., North River, 7; Peck-slip, 7:30; East 23d-st., 7:45 A. M. Afternoon, leave Peck-slip at 3; East 33d-st., 3:15 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M. These boats make no stops. Steam-boats ARROWSMITH and SEAWANHAKA will leave Peck-slip 9:15 A. M., 4:05 P. M.; East 33d-st., 9:30 A. M., 4:20 P. M.; returning, will leave the Grove 7 A. M., 4 P. M. Fare, 40 cents each way. No steamers or other boats will be permitted to touch at Sea-Cliff on Sundays.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 1......11:30 A. M.	Mon., July 1......4:00 P. M.
Tues., July 2......2:00 P. M.	Wed., July 3......6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 3......3:00 P. M.	Wed., July 3......7:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 4......7:30 A. M.	Thurs., July 4......3:00 P. M.
Thurs., July 4......6:30 P. M.	Friday, July 5......6:30 A. M.
Friday, July 5......3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6......7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 6......3:30 P. M.	Sat., July 6......7:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Mon., July 1......2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 1......6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 3......2:30 P. M.	Tues., July 2......2:00 P. M.
Sat., July 6......3:00 P. M.	Fri., July 5......2:00 P. M.
Mon., July 8......2:30 P. M.	Mon., July 8......6:30 A. M.
Tues., July 9......2:30 P. M.	Tues., July 9......6:30 A. M.
Wed., July 10......11:30 A. M.	Wed., July 10......6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, July 7, at 7:30 o'clock; Christopher-st., New-York, at 8 o'clock, and 34th-st. at 8:30; landing at Haverstraw, Cozzens', (West Point,) Cold-spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 2 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare, 50 cents each way.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Landing at Hastings on Sunday and omitting Tarrytown.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 33d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. THE STRAUSS CONCERTS.

In compliance with the widely-expressed wishes of this community, the illustrious Composer and Chef d'Orchestre, from Vienna,

HERR JOHANN STRAUSS,

Has consented to give THREE GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, (Prior to his departure for Europe on the 13th instant,) on the following evenings:

MONDAY, JULY 8, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, FRIDAY, JULY 12.

On which occasion HERR STRAUSS will preside over THE FINEST ORCHESTRAL ENSEMBLE IN AMERICA.

Expressly selected for the performance of HIS WORLD-RENOWNED WALTZES AND OTHER FAVORITE COMPOSITIONS.

Introductory Overture under the direction of the eminent leader, CARL BERGMANN.

TAKE NOTICE.—The public are respectfully notified that these will be the ONLY CONCERTS GIVEN BY HERR STRAUSS in the United States, as he positively sails for Europe on the 13th instant.

Box-office will open on FRIDAY, July 5, at the Academy of Music; No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

General Admission	One Dollar
Reserved Seats	Two Dollars
Private Boxes	Ten Dollars

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The English Grenadier Guard Band, DAN GODFREY, LEADER, will give their FAREWELL CONCERT TO AMERICA, At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On FRIDAY, July 5.

Box-office open, and tickets for sale at the Academy of Music.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE, "Der Freischutz".....Weber
OPERATIC SELECTION, "Reminiscences of Verdi," selected from "Il Trovatore," "Rigoletto," "La Traviata," "Nabucco," "I Lombardi," "Un Ballo in Maschera," &c....Verdi
Solos for cornet, Messrs. ELLIS and McGRATH. Altborn, Mr. CARTER. Clarinet, Mr. SPENCER. And horn, Mr. NALDRETT.
CLARINET SOLO, "Air and Variations"...Brepsant. Mr. SPENCER.
WALTZ, "Mabel," (by desire)...D. Godfrey. Cornet, Mr. McGRATH.
OPERATIC SELECTION, "Reminiscences of Meyerbeer," selected from "L'Africaine," "Le Prophete," "L'Etoile du Nord," "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," &c....Meyerbeer. Solos for euphonium, Mr. LAWFORD. Cornet, Mr. ELLIS. Clarinet, Mr. SPENCER, &c.
SELECTION OF NATIONAL IRISH MELODIES, as played by the Band of the Grenadier Guards in Dublin, during the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, arranged by.......D. Godfrey
CORNET SOLO, "The Excelsior Polka,"..Frewin. Mr. F. McGRATH.
WALTZ, "The Bridesmaids," composed for and played at the wedding of Her Royal Highness, the Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne..........D. Godfrey
PICCOLO SOLO, "Warblings at Morn"..........Roe. Mr. ROE.
OVERTURE, "Rob Roy"..........Sir H. Bishop. On Scotch Melodies.

Admission, $1. Reserved seats, $[illegible].

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT of the full band of the Prussian "EMPEROR FRANZ" REGIMENT GRENADIERS OF THE GUARD No. 2, in full parade uniform, under the direction of H. SARO, musical director of His Majesty, King William, of Prussia,

AT JONES' WOOD PARK, 67th-st. and East River.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M. Admission $1.

SECOND CONCERT SUNDAY, JULY 7, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY. EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. THE NEW DRAMA. THE LAST TRUMP CARD! OF THRILLING AND POWERFUL INTEREST. ACT I.—A REVOKE. ACT II.—THE OLD TRICK. ACT III.—HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. The piece will be presented with a POWERFUL DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

LAST DAY BUT ONE.

BOBBY NEWCOMB, EDWARD KENNEDY, CHARLES GIBBONS, JOSEPH CHEEVER, in the new sensational drama by B. Newcomb, entitled:

TODAY WON OUT. EVENING AT 2. WON OUT. AT 8.

NEW SCENERY, DANCES AND MUSIC.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor..........J. KOCH

THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

INSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.

Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 45 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1858. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—A family school for young pupils; location cool, quiet, elevated, healthful. Next term begins Aug. 7. Pupils received and boarded for $6 per week till term begins. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. A superior College for advanced and well-prepared students. A full college course of study with Music School and a School of Art. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and picturesque. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School, removed to No. 32 East 21st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 12. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL, FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between HADEN, WILSON & WINANS, is hereby dissolved; the affairs of the old firm will be settled by Messrs. HADEN & WINANS.

JOHN HADEN, SAMUEL WILSON, WILLIAM WINANS.

NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

Nos. 47 AND 49 WHITEHALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1872.

MR. W. F. BLEECKER RETIRES from our firm on this date by mutual consent. JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS.

FURNITURE.

REFRIGERATOR.

HUNT'S EXCELSIOR,

Made of galvanized iron, air-tight covering; no dripping.

Send for circular or call at General Depot, No. 40 Cortlandt-st. E. P. STARR.

AT BENDALL'S OLD STAND.

Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, cheap for cash, or by weekly and monthly payments.

C. E. CANNON & CO., 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner Canal-st.

MONMOUTH PARK.

Fourth Day of the Third July Meeting.

Medora, Longfellow and Lochiel the Winners—A Hot Day and Poor Attendance—The Pool Difficulties.

The attendance at Monmouth Park yesterday, in spite of the opportunity afforded to excursionists by the Fourth of July holiday, was not numerous. All three steamers ran in accordance with the advertisement, but the Jesse Hoyt, which started at 9¾ A. M., was the only one at all crowded. There was a general feeling of disappointment at the closing of the French pools. All sorts of reports were in circulation about the reason for the suspension, and men who had not been paid the tickets which they held on Longfellow used considerable bad language. The truth is, that in consequence of a clerical blunder, the concern had been paying out too much, and payment had been stopped until yesterday. As the manager, Mr. Leonard Jerome, strongly objected to the abuse showered upon him by persons who were unwilling to wait for a day until the calculation could be rectified, they concluded to stop selling pools altogether at Monmouth Park, and to confine them to Jerome Park, where he is too well known to be doubted.

The races were by no means so interesting yesterday as had been anticipated. Col. McDaniel took away all his stable early in the morning by the steamer Helen of Seabright. His confidence in Harry Bassett is unimpaired, and he looks forward confidently to a change of fortune at Saratoga. The performance of Longfellow in the mile heats was not what had been expected, and those who bet on less than 1:46 were doomed to disappointment. Some of the racing men were rather disgusted at Mr. Harper's pertinacity in entering Longfellow, as it spoiled the sport; but as Uncle John remarked to Uncle Daniel Drew, who came to see him, the purse was too big to give to the boys.

The Racing.

The sport furnished by the Association was fair, and the three races on the programme were contested spiritedly. The first race on the programme was the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which there were five starters. After a close race, it was won by Mr. Belmont's b. f. Medora. The second race was the Jersey Jockey Club Purse of $1,500, for all ages, mile heats, in which Longfellow, Metella, Susan Ann and Arizona started. It was, of course, won by Longfellow in three straight heats—the third of which he ran in 1:43¾, the fastest ever made on this track, and within three-quarters of a second of the fastest time on record. From the form and present condition of Longfellow, it looks as if he will capture the $1,500 purse offered by the Saratoga Association to the horse running a mile in 1:40. The third race was for beaten horses, a mile and a half, and Lochiel won it. The following are the particulars:

THE JULY STAKES.

The first race on the programme was the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry five pounds extra. There were twenty-two youngsters entered in this stake, and but five started, viz.: August Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion; R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, out of Novice, by Lexington; J. C. Hare's b. c. Aerolite, by Asteroid, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, and F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, out of Etiquette. The betting on the result was not very heavy, but Tom Bowling's excellent running in the Hopeful Stakes, and that of his stable companion, Jury, in the Monmouth Oaks, made the colors of McGrath the favorite, as follows:

Tom Bowling	$160	$510	$125
Morris' colt	75	225	55
Medora	85	250	60
Liverpool } Aerolite	70	140	25
Total	$390	$1,185	$265

As the case with all the favorites during this meeting, it went overboard, and Belmont's colors came to the front.

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter pole, and after two false attempts, they were sent off with Liverpool in the lead, Medora second, Tom Bowling third, Morris fourth and Aerolite bringing up the rear. As they went along the backstretch, Tom Bowling closed up, and passing Medora, assumed the second place. He then got up to the quarter of Liverpool and fought for the lead. When they reached the half-mile pole Liverpool was first, half a length in the front of Tom Bowling, who was a length ahead of Medora, Aerolite fourth, and Morris fifth. Coming round the lower turn, Liverpool lost his position, as Tom Bowling passed him, and his example was followed by Medora, who came up for the second place. Morris' colt in the meantime was coming fast, and had passed Aerolite, taking the fourth place. Medora was now lapping Tom Bowling's quarter, but when they passed the three-quarter pole they were on even terms, with Liverpool still third and closing up, Morris' colt rapidly passing him. When they came up the homestretch the Morris colt came like a flash, and passing Liverpool and Tom Bowling, began to close up to Medora's head, who now fell back, and Tom Bowling again came up and headed Medora. The race now was an exciting one between Tom Bowling and Medora, and both of them got the whip. As they approached the goal, Medora pushed her head to the front and won the race in this way, Morris' colt third, three lengths behind and a length in advance of Liverpool, Aerolite fifth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The July Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds; the winner of the Hopeful Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile.

A. Belmont's b. f. Medora, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla, by King Tom. Hannone 1
H. P. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Swimm 2
F. Morris' ch. c., by imp. Eclipse, out of Etiquette, by Mariner. Sparling 3
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, by Planet, out of Novice, by Lexington. Lakeland 4
J. C. Hare's b. c. Aerolite, by Asteroid, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign. Donahue 5
Time—1:18¾.

THE MILE HEATS.

The second race was one that we rarely see in the East, being mile heats, best three in five. There were four entries, viz.: John Harper's br. h. Longfellow, by imp. Leamington, out of Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. m. Metella, five years, by imp. Australian, out of La Grand Duchesse, by Lexington; H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, five years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield; and A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, four years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure. Of course the race was conceded to Longfellow, and there was consequently little interest in the result, except for the second place, a lively contest ensuing at the pool-stand. The following were the pools:

Arizona	$320	$325	$500
Susan Ann	450	225	400
Metella	200	150	175
Total	$1,000	$1,005	$1,175

FIRST HEAT.—After one false start they were away with Longfellow first, Metella second, Arizona third and Susan Ann fourth. As they went to the turn, however, Arizona rushed to the front, the boy on Longfellow pulling him as hard as he knew how. He, however, resumed the lead, and when he passed the quarter-pole he was two lengths in the front. Metella had passed Arizona, and was second, Arizona third, and Susan Ann fourth. As they went down the backstretch, Susan Ann passed Arizona and assumed the third place. Sample was pulling Longfellow hard, and he allowed Metella to get ahead of him, but they were all in a bunch except Arizona, who was several lengths behind. When they passed the half-mile pole Metella was leading Longfellow half a length, Susan Ann being third and lapped on the latter's quarter, while Arizona was a long way behind. As they came round the lower turn Longfellow allowed Metella to get a length in front of him, but he soon caught her, and when they passed the three-quarter pole his head showed in front. Metella was two lengths ahead of Susan Ann. When they came up the stretch Metella reached Longfellow's head, the jockey on the latter almost pulling double. Metella was therefore able to keep on even terms with him, but when within a few yards of the string Sample let Longfellow go, and he pushed out, winning the heat by a neck's length in 1:56¼; Metella second, four lengths ahead of Susan Ann; Arizona some distance behind.

SECOND HEAT.—There was no betting when the drum tapped. Susan Ann jumped away first, followed by Arizona second, Longfellow third and Metella fourth. No sooner had they got to the turn when Longfellow rushed to the front and assumed the lead, Arizona in the meantime falling to the rear, and Metella taking the third place from her. Notwithstanding the efforts of Sample to hold Longfellow he passed the quarter pole with a lead of four lengths away from Susan Ann, who was [illegible] of Arizona, who had jumped [illegible] in front of Metella. Going down the backstretch they went in single file, and when they reached the half-mile pole their positions were as follows: Longfellow first, three lengths ahead of Susan Ann, who was a length in front of Arizona, she being two lengths away from Metella. They remained in the same order round the lower turn, except that they got closer together, Longfellow showing but two lengths ahead of Susan Ann at the three-quarter pole, the latter being half a length in advance of Arizona, Metella four lengths in the rear. Coming up the homestretch Arizona made an effort to get near Susan Ann, and soon lapped her quarter. Longfellow came along under a strong pull and won the heat by three lengths in 1:54, Susan Ann second, half a length in advance of Arizona, Metella beaten off.

The interest now began, for the result of the contest for second place was destined to be close and exciting. Susan Ann had shown such good form that she became the favorite over Arizona, as the following pools will show:

Susan Ann	$300	$650	$300
Arizona	160	530	210
Metella	170	170	120
Total	$1,[illegible]	$1,350	$630

THIRD HEAT.—They were sent away to a good start with Longfellow in the lead, Susan Ann second, Arizona third and Metella fourth. When then went to the turn Longfellow was half a length in front of Susan Ann, who was a length in advance of Arizona and Metella, who were together. As they went around the turn Metella left Arizona, rushed past Susan Ann, and assumed the second place. When they passed the quarter pole Longfellow was half a length in advance of Metella, who was the same distance in front of Susan Ann, she being a neck ahead of Arizona. The pace down the backstretch was rapid, and the "field" appeared determined to make Longfellow do some running. They were now all in a bunch but only for a moment, for Susan Ann came to the front and passed the half-mile pole a length ahead of Longfellow and Metella, who were head and head, Arizona several lengths behind. As they went round the lower turn Sample saw that Swimm meant mischief with Susan Ann, for she was running at a very strong pace. He therefore let Longfellow have his head, and consequently he passed the flying Susan, and led her half a length past the three-quarter pole. It was a good race between the pair up the homestretch, and Longfellow was obliged to run, which he did, and beat Susan Ann over the score a half a length, Metella third half a dozen lengths in advance of Arizona. Time—1:43¾, which is the fastest ever made on this track, and within three-quarters of a second of the fastest time on record. The following is the

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Jersey Jockey Club Purse of $1,500, for all ages, mile heats, best three in five; first horse, $1,000; second horse, $350; third horse, $150.

John Harper entered br. h. Longfellow, 5 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse, 114 pounds. Sample 1 1 1
H. P. McGrath's b. m. Susan Ann, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, by imp. Chesterfield, 111 pounds. Swimm 3 2 2
J. W. H. Reynolds' ch. m. Metella, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington, 111 pounds. Parker 2 4 3
A. C. Franklin's b. f. Arizona, 4 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Zone, by The Cure, 105 pounds. Shy 4 3 4
Time—1:56¼, 1:54, 1:43¾.

THIRD RACE.

The third and last race of the day was the purse of $500 for beaten horses of all ages; those beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fourteen pounds; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50; one mile and a half. To contest for this there were the following five entries, all of them coming to the post, viz.: Jno. M. Clary's ch. f. La Gitana, three years, by Uncle Vic, out of Georgie Woods, by imp. Knight of St. George; Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, four years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonner, by Lexington; F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington; John McCormack's ch. f. Belle Aiken, four years, by Second Jack Malone, out of Mollie Ford, by Bonnie Laddie, and H. P. McGrath's b. g. John Doe, three years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. The knowing ones, of course, concentrated their strength on Lochiel for the race, and again they caught some fish in their nets. The prices brought will be found below:

Lochiel	$1,100	$800	$1,100
John Doe	210	255	225
John Merryman	110	205 }	
Belle Aiken	135	95 }	410
La Gitana	95	95 }	
Total	$1,650	$1,450	$1,735

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole. When they were sent off they were all in a bunch, but when they were well round the lower turn their positions were more distinguishable. La Gitana was in the lead, John Doe second, and Merryman third. When they reached the three-quarter pole La Gitana was still in front, while Merryman was up second, and Lochiel in the third place. John Doe had fallen back to the fourth place. As they came up the homestretch Lochiel passed John, Merryman, and La Gitana, and assumed the lead. John Doe, in the meantime, was coming fast, and passing all but Lochiel, was soon in the second place. When they came past the stand their positions were as follows: Lochiel first, half a length ahead of John Doe, Merryman third, La Gitana fourth, and Belle Aiken fifth. As they went around the lower turn, Merryman took the second position away from John Doe. Lochiel was now a length away, and passed the quarter-pole that distance in front of John Merryman, who was a neck in advance of John Doe, La Gitana being fourth, and Belle Aiken a long way in the rear. When they went down the backstretch, John Doe challenged Merryman for the second place, and placed his head to the front, but Merryman came again and soon shook Doe off. Lochiel, in the meantime, kept to the front, and showed a length in front at the half-mile pole, Merryman being second, a length in advance of John Doe. La Gitana was fourth, and Belle Aiken out of the race. As they went around the lower turn Lochiel was two lengths away from Merryman, but at the head of the stretch Merryman made a determined effort, and got at the tail of Lochiel, but he could get no nearer, for although the latter was going easy he kept to the front and won the race by a length in 2:44¼—John Merryman second, a length ahead of John Doe, La Gitana fourth, and Belle Aiken beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for beaten horses, all ages; those beaten once allowed five pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times, fourteen pounds; $350 to first horse, $100 to second horse, and $50 to third horse; a mile and a half:

Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonner, by Lexington, 108 pounds. Hennesey 1
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, 4 years, by Eugene, out of La Rose, by Lexington, 98 pounds. Sparling 2
H. P. McGrath's b. g. John Doe, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 83 pounds. Graves 3
John M. Clary's ch. f. La Gitana, 3 years, by Uncle Vic, out of Georgie Woods, by imp. Knight of St. George, 83 pounds. Alexander 4
John McCormack's ch. f. Belle Aiken, 4 years, by Second Jack Malone, out of Mollie Ford, by Bonnie Laddie, 95 pounds. Gillen 0
Time—2:44¼.

BASE-BALL.

An Easy Victory for the Mutuals—The Forest Citys Defeated by 20 to 1.

The most important of the many games played yesterday was that which took place on the Union Grounds, between the Mutuals and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, the game being the third of the championship series, and each having won one of the two previously played. From the outset the Mutuals assumed a decided lead, and closed the fifth inning ahead by 4 to 0. In the sixth they made a magnificent display at the bat, scoring 11 and earning 7 runs, and the only interest that now remained in the game was the probability of a "Chicago" for the Forest Citys. It seemed probable up to the eighth innings, when Holdsworth and Simmons made fine hits, and the former scored. The Mutuals added 5 more runs and won by 20 to 1, the New-Yorkers having throughout played a superb fielding game, while their batting was by far the best they have shown this year. In fielding Start, Palmer and Boyd took the lead, Eggler, Start and Boyd excelling at the bat. The Forest Citys on the other hand were weak in several positions, White and Sweasy making numerous errors. About 4,000 persons witnessed the game, of which the following is the score:

FOREST CITY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Hastings, c.	0	0	5	0	Eggler, c. f.	3	3	1	0
Holdsworth, s.s.	1	2	2	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	2	2	4	1
Wolters, p.	0	2	0	0	Start, 1st b.	2	2	7	0
White, r. f.	0	1	3	0	Bechtel, r. f.	2	2	1	1
Simmons, 1st b.	0	1	8	0	Hicks, c.	3	1	6	3
Sweasy, 2d b.	0	0	4	2	Boyd, 3d b.	3	2	4	1
Sutton, 3d b.	0	1	2	2	McMullin, l. f.	2	1	1	1
Pabor, l. f.	0	1	1	0	Fulmer, s. s.	2	2	2	4
Allison, c. f.	0	0	1	0	Cummings, p.	2	2	1	1
Total	1	7	27	4	Total	20	19	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Forest City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Mutual	1	0	0	2	1	11	2	3	0	—20

Runs Earned—Mutual, 11; Forest City, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Kenny, of the Atlantic Club. Time of game, two hours.

THE ATLANTICS IN BALTIMORE.

At Baltimore, yesterday, the Atlantics of Brooklyn, played two games—morning and afternoon—with the Amateur Olympics, the Atlantics winning both by scores of 9 to 5 and 15 to 12, respectively.

Today the Forest Citys play the Atlantics at the Capitoline Grounds.

Struck by Lightning.

During the prevalence of the thunderstorm at 6½ o'clock last evening, Alex. Hamilton, aged forty-five, of No. 609 East Ninth-street, and Mary Brown, aged twelve, of No. 609 East Ninth-street, while in Tompkins-square, were struck by lightning and seriously injured. They were both taken to their homes and attended by Dr. Balser. It is feared they cannot recover.

THE HOT TERM.

Continuation of the Heat and its Effects.

Over Seventy Cases of Prostration Yesterday—Several Members of the National Guard Struck Down—The Death Record.

The heat, although severe yesterday, was not so intense as on Wednesday, and the mortality of the City was proportionately less. Still a large number of people fell victims to the sun scourge, and the list greater than it would have been were it not for the unusual number of persons exposed while attending outdoor celebrations incident to the Fourth of July. The atmosphere was close and stifling during the early part of the day, and had not a light breeze prevailed at times, a much greater number of people would have been prostrated. Nearly every person carrying an umbrella or parasol carried it as a shield from the death-dealing sun-shafts, and, later in the day, when the rain fell, it became useful in other ways. The rain and the cloudy atmosphere materially reduced the high temperature, and worn humanity rejoiced as there had been no opportunity of doing for a week past, in a fresh cool atmosphere moved by a strong breeze.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	81	93	91	79

DEATHS.

The following deaths from sun-stroke took place in this City yesterday:

John Shaw, aged twenty-eight, United States, at No. 260 Hudson-street.

A. G. Bodfish, United States, fifty-five years of age, at No. 114 Sixth-avenue.

Rose Gavan, aged thirty, Ireland, at No. 32 Thompson-street.

Michael Kelly, aged twenty-two, Ireland, of No. 404 East Twenty-third-street, at Bellevue Hospital.

Patrick Lawler, (residence not ascertained,) at Bellevue Hospital.

Lucy Carroll, aged twenty-seven, Ireland, at Two Hundred and Eighth-street and Twelfth-avenue.

Mrs. —— Montgomery, aged fifty, at No. 69 Leight-street.

John Graham, at Bellevue Hospital.

Unknown man taken from Seventeenth Precinct, at Bellevue Hospital.

Two twin infants at No. 518 West Twenty-eighth-street.

Unknown man brought from Pier No. 27 North River, at Park Hospital.

John Heasel, aged forty-six, German, of No. 128 West Houston-street, found dead from the effects of the heat in the hallway of his residence.

Mary Brennan, aged thirty, at No. 643 East Ninth-street.

Chas. Creamer, aged thirty, at No. 87 Mulberry-street.

Margaret Kinley, aged twenty-six, at No. 436 West Thirty-ninth-street.

John Eakins, aged forty, no home, found dead in the hallway of No. 14 Baxter-street.

Martha Hutchinson, aged fifty-four, died suddenly last evening from the heat.

Maurice Bingham, aged forty, no home, at No. 193 Bowery.

James Smith, taken from Twenty-ninth Precinct, died at Bellevue Hospital.

Catharine Keegan, aged sixty, at No. 130 East Thirteenth-street.

Wm. McLaughlin, aged twenty-three, at No. 1,239 Second-avenue.

Fred Auerbach, aged forty, German, at No. 96 Watts-street.

Honora Gardiner, aged twenty-nine, at No. 343 East Houston-street.

THE PROSTRATIONS.

John Gray, aged twenty-five, of No. 415 East Thirty-sixth-street, was prostrated at First-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Smith, aged thirty-five, of Thirty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, found prostrated at No. 125 West Twenty-fifth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Henry Bill, aged forty, of East New-York, was prostrated at the corner of Oak and Pearl streets. Taken to Park Hospital.

The fireman on the steamer *Galatea*, at Pier No. 27 North River, was prostrated by the heat. Taken to Park Hospital.

John C. Biddle, (colored,) aged thirty-eight, of No. 219 South Fifth-avenue, was sun-struck in Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Eliza Halpin, aged thirty, of No. 135 Greenwich-street, fell exhausted in Centre-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

Henry Dewes, aged thirty-two, of No. 130 Mott-street, overcome by the heat near his residence. Taken home.

Wm. Ingram, aged forty, Ireland, sun-struck in front of his residence, No. 161 Worth-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

Lawrence Byrne, aged thirty-five, of No. 776 Ninth-avenue, was prostrated by the heat at Carmine and Varick streets. Sent home.

Mary Murtha, aged forty, residing in Ninety-eighth-street, was prostrated by the heat. Taken to Reception Hospital.

John Leary, aged twenty-one, prostrated in Broadway, near Murray-street. Sent to Park Hospital.

Samuel Hepburn, Jr., aged thirty-five, was found insensible from the heat on Broadway and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Joseph Price, aged twenty-nine, of No. 54 Baxter-street, prostrated at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrolman Steed, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was overcome by the heat while on duty at Twenty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue. Taken to his home, No. 111 West Thirtieth-street.

Nicholas Hays, residing at No. 366 East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, was prostrated at One Hundred and Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue. Taken to Reception Hospital.

Carrie Montrasse, aged twenty-nine, of Randall's Island, was prostrated at Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. Sent home.

Edward Brunnerman, aged fifteen, of No. 16 Monroe-street, Jersey City, was prostrated by the heat at Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street. Sent home.

Wm. Bradley, aged forty-nine, of No. 128 Roosevelt-street, was sun-struck and taken to Park Hospital.

Dennis Meadal, no home, was sun-struck in Chatham-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

George Hendricks, aged thirty-seven, residing on Long Island, was found prostrated by the heat at Thirty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue. Taken home.

Unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, found at Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Ann Riley, aged forty, of No. 141 West Seventeenth-street, prostrated at Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue. Sent home.

John Ryan, aged twenty-two, of No. 430 West Thirty-first-street, prostrated in Broadway, near Twenty-sixth-street. Taken home.

Henry Coil, of East Hartford, Conn., was prostrated in the City Hall Park. Taken to Park Hospital.

William Moffat, aged thirty, residing at the Park House, prostrated at Church and Cedar streets. Sent to Park Hospital.

Samuel R. Murray, aged fifty, of No. 11 Jones-street, was prostrated at the corner of Barrow and Bedford streets. Taken home.

Edward Carroll, aged twenty-four, no home, prostrated in Eighth-avenue. Bellevue Hospital.

Jeremiah Monhan, aged forty-five, found insensible in Third-avenue. Sent home.

Wm. Betts, aged twenty-one, residing at No. 603 East Eleventh-street, was prostrated at Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue. Taken home.

Wm. Meyer, aged thirty-six, of No. 229 East Houston-street, prostrated in Avenue A. Sent home.

John Dailey, aged nineteen, of No. 403 West Thirty-third-street, was found prostrated in Delancey-street. Sent home.

Michael Kavanagh, aged thirty-eight, Ireland, of No. 406 East Eleventh-street, was sun-struck and taken home.

Unknown man, aged thirty, found insensible in Fifty-ninth-street. Reception Hospital.

—— Henning, age and residence unknown, overcome by the heat in Centre-street. Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. Owens, aged twenty-three, of No. 38 Prince-street, prostrated near his residence. Bellevue Hospital.

Adam Dislinger, aged eighteen, of Fulton-avenue, East New-York, prostrated in South-street, opposite Pier No. 24. Park Hospital.

Mary Sheehan, aged thirty-five, Irish, of No. 86 Mulberry-street, overcome by heat. Park Hospital.

Patrick Grandy, aged fifteen months, was found at No. 248 East Twenty-eighth-street, overcome by the heat. Bellevue Hospital.

Margaret ——, aged thirty-four, cook in the family of Wm. B. Gibson, No. 26 East Twenty-seventh-street, prostrated by the heat. Bellevue Hospital.

John Hutchinson, aged thirty-eight, of No. 17 Mott-street, sun-struck in Roosevelt-street.

Julius Jackson, aged thirty-one, of No. 70 Rivington-street, prostrated corner of Bleecker and Greene streets. Sent home.

William Bradley, forty years, Irish, of No. 128 Roosevelt-street, at Park Hospital.

Mary Sheehan, thirty-two years, an Irish immigrant, of No. 86 Mulberry-street, at Park Hospital.

Chas. A. Stader, aged thirty-one, German, of No. 92 First-avenue, Sergeant in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, was overcome by the heat at Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, and was taken home.

Henry Gale, aged twenty-five, of No. 645 Eighth-avenue, was overcome by the heat in Grand-street. Taken home.

Aaron Esinger was found prostrated in South-street by Officer Duncan, of the Second Precinct, and taken to Park Hospital.

John H. Moore, twenty-one years, of No. 112 Hudson-street, was prostrated near his residence from the combined effects of rum and heat.

During the military parade, yesterday morning, the following members of the National Guard were prostrated by the heat:

Thomas Morton, aged twenty-one, of No. 881 East Thirty-third-street, a member of Company A, Ninth Regiment, while marching past Broadway and Fourth-street. Attended by the Regimental Surgeon and taken home.

Michael J. Reed, aged thirty-five, of No. 284 East Fourth-street, of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, at the corner of Broadway and Bond-street. He was removed to the Mercer-street Police Station, and thence to Bellevue Hospital.

Morris Osborn, aged twenty-five, of No. 284 East Fifty-first-street, a member of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, sank exhausted at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Sent to Bellevue Hospital.

—— Roque, of No. 384 Canal-street, a member of Company B, Sixth Regiment, at Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Taken to his home.

Robert Dempsey, aged twenty-six, of No. 1 Essex-street, a member of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment, fell insensible at Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. Attended by Dr. Beech and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Thomas Sherry, aged thirty-one, a member of the Ninth Regiment, residing at No. 120 Sixth-avenue, fell exhausted in Fourteenth-street near Sixth-avenue. He was taken charge of by the Regimental Surgeon.

John Wentz, aged thirty-two, of No. 302 East Fourteenth-street, member of Battery G, First Artillery, prostrated at Thirty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Sent home.

Henry McKeon, No. 181 Sixth-avenue, member of the Ninth Regiment, at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. Taken to Ninth Regiment Armory.

Charles Nagler, of the Eighth Regiment Band, aged forty, of No. 114 East Fourth-street, at Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. Taken home.

Albert Rose, aged twenty-five, residing at No. 217 West Eighteenth-street, a member of the Ninth Regiment, at Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. Sent home.

Frederick Madsen, aged twenty-five, German, of No. 437 West Thirty-seventh-street, a member of the Seventy-ninth, fell exhausted while marching at Eighth-avenue and Thirtieth-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Daniel Burns, aged twenty-five, residing in West Nineteenth-street, a member of the Ninth Regiment, was prostrated at Eighth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Taken to the Armory.

John C. Church, aged twenty-eight, of No. 726 East Ninth-street, a member of the Ninth Regiment, at Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. Taken to his home.

Wm. G. Sparrow, aged forty-five, residing in Dutchess County, a member of Battery G, First Artillery, at Twenty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue. Cared for by his friends.

EFFECTS OF THE HEAT IN OTHER PLACES.

John McCarran, aged thirty-two years, residing at the corner of Plymouth and Adams streets, Brooklyn, died, yesterday morning, from the effect of sun-stroke while working at the Harbeck Stores the afternoon previous.

Catherine Cornwall, aged forty-two years, residing at the corner of Underhill and Warren streets, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning from the effect of prostration by heat the afternoon previous.

At 1½ P. M. yesterday Catherine Riley, aged fifty-nine, residing at No. 16 State-street, Brooklyn, was prostrated by heat at the corner of State and Garden streets. She was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

At 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, Rose Thompson, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 489 Ninth-avenue, New-York, died suddenly at No. 10 Wolcott-street, Brooklyn, from the effects of heat—and whisky.

Yesterday afternoon John Quinn, aged twenty-one years, residing at No. 21 Madison-street, New-York, was sun-struck at the corner of Columbia-street and Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn. Taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

A man named Becler died suddenly in Brooklyn, from the effects of the heat, at 2½ o'clock P. M. yesterday.

An unknown man died of sun-stroke, yesterday afternoon, at the farm of John Sturning, Mill-road, near Spring Creek.

Just before 5 o'clock, last evening, John Farrell, aged twenty-five years, residing in Eighteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue, was sunstruck at the corner of Dean and Court streets, Brooklyn. He was taken immediately to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission.

Mary Boohman, of No. 55 Hopkins-street, was prostrated by heat yesterday morning, in Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn.

At 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday N. B. Dobois, aged fifty-two years, was prostrated by the heat, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn. He was taken home to No. 190 Washington-street.

A man, whose name is supposed to be Moore, was found prostrated by heat, on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. yesterday. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Patrick Higgins, residing at No. 123 East Twenty-seventh-street, New-York, was sunstruck yesterday about noon, while at Hunter's Point, and died before night.

A German named Emil Walters, of Woodhaven, was sun-struck and died in one hour. He belonged to a German society, and the members took charge of his body.

Another German named Louis Ruth, aged twenty-five, of South Woodhaven, was killed by sun-stroke. He was hired at Castle Garden last Saturday to work on M. Ameal's farm.

An Irish laborer on the farm of Francis Lott, at East Jamaica, was killed by sun-stroke yesterday.

A WOMAN'S VAIN WANDERINGS.

She Travels Fruitlessly Fifteen Months in Search of Relatives—Most of the Journey Done on Foot.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, June 30.

The readers of the *Press* will probably remember an account, some three or four months since, in which it was stated that a woman had traveled on foot from Missouri to this city in search of her relatives. She again arrived in the city on Friday, almost heart-broken, her search yet unsuccessful. Her wanderings have been so extensive, through fatigue and disappointment, that a short account of them may be of interest. About fifteen months ago her home was in Missouri. Her husband died suddenly, and being in destitute circumstances she determined to return to her parents, who lived in Illinois. Disposing of her few household articles she started on foot, with two children, for her far away destination. What hardships she endured on the way can best be imagined. One of her children (fourteen years old) died before she reached her old home. It was buried by the kindness of villagers. After ten months of weary travel she reached her old home, only to be terribly disappointed; her parents had emigrated West, probably to Minnesota, and this was all the information the neighbors could give her. With her only child the determined woman then started for Minnesota, and reached St. Paul about three months ago. Since that time she has been vainly wandering up and down the State, searching for her parents, whose name is Rendolph. She happily found kind-hearted people, railroad conductors not the least portion of them, who assisted her in her journeyings. She first went out on the line of the Northern Pacific, then to Duluth, and from thence back to Southern Minnesota. While in Mankato, the *Review* of that place published her story, and eventually its editor received a letter stating that a family by the name of Randolph had lately settled near Kasota, in Le Sueur County. But the unfortunate woman had gone, no one knew whither, and not until Friday, when she again visited this city did she learn of the letter written to Mr. Wise. This was the first material intelligence she had received, and she again started out, this time with her heart full of hope.

An Enterprising Youth—Dissipation, Embezzlement and Robbery.

Henry Samuels, aged seventeen, residing at No. 326 East Fiftieth-street, was arrested, yesterday, by Detective Crawley, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charged with having embezzled money belonging to his employer, Myer Goldschmidt, a cattle drover, of No. 443 East Fifty-sixth-street. The prisoner had been in the employ of Goldschmidt for over a year past as clerk and collector, and during that time, it is alleged, that he collected various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to nearly $10,000, which money he appropriated to his own use and spent in dissipation. When arrested Samuels confessed to having appropriated four checks amounting to $480. His father is a wealthy butcher, and a little over a year ago this enterprising youth stole his mother's diamonds and sold them to a jeweler on Broadway. The accused will be arraigned at the Fourth District Police Court today.

Suicide in Brooklyn.

Just before noon, yesterday, a man, apparently a German, aged about sixty-five years, was seen to walk off the dock at the Division-avenue Ferry. Fruitless efforts were made to save him, and the body was afterwards recovered by means of a boat-hook. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, wore a woolen jacket, black cloth vest, white shirt, dark grey pantaloons, slippers and woolen stockings. He had grey hair and white whiskers. In his pockets were found a pistol and two pocket-books containing $6 42.

Attempted Wife Murder in Brooklyn.

At about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Patrick McUmmings, a laboring man, quarreled with his wife at their residence, No. 432 President-street, and during the fight which ensued he seized a hatchet and made a murderous attack on her. She received a severe cut, which, however, will probably not prove fatal. Her cries brought assistance, and McUmmings was arrested.

THE METHODISTS.

National Camp-Meeting at Sea Cliff Grove.

Opening Services—Scenes and Incidents of Camp Life—Who are There and What They are Doing—Enjoyment in Hot Weather.

SEA CLIFF GROVE, L. I., Thursday, July 4.

"I wonder, my dear, how the weather is in town."

The speaker had come up from New-York yesterday, and having just taken off his coat, boots and vest, had stretched himself out on the mattress lying in his tent. His wife gave a pleasant laugh in reply, and went on talking with one of her neighbors who was making a call. Both ladies were seated near the tent entrance, at the foot of a tall oak, whose wide-spreading branches effectually shaded them from the scorching rays of the sun. It was a curious scene, and one which many of the acquaintances of the well-to-do down-town merchant would have regarded with absolute amazement; yet there wasn't a look, a tone, an attitude, a movement of his but told of enjoyment and repose. A light, steady breeze tempered the midday heat; the blue waters of Long Island Sound washed the shore at our feet, a clear 100 feet below; Hempstead Bay, crowned with purple glimpses of the Highlands and a part of Connecticut, spread before us; there was the scent of fresh cut grass and the rattling music of a patent mower in the air, and every body one met seemed to be at ease and in good humor.

THE NATIONAL CAMP-MEETING.

Sea Cliff Grove, Long Island, adjoins Glen Cove, and is twenty-six miles—a two-hours' ride by boat—from New-York City. The camp-meeting was opened last evening, in a very unpretentious and primitive manner. At dusk, about five hundred people assembled in the tabernacle, which was lighted with gas and thickly carpeted with new hay. Seated in front, and on the floor with the rest—the platform being entirely unoccupied—were Rev. Dr. Inskip, the President, and his coworkers of the National Association. Suddenly, and without a preliminary word, Dr. Inskip stood up and began to sing: "There is a fountain filled with blood—." Hardly had the two first words of the well-known hymn escaped his lips, when every man and woman in the place joined, and they sang it to the last line with extraordinary pathos and power. Others took part in the exercises, including a venerable, gray-headed man, known as Father Richardson. Before the close, Dr. Inskip exclaimed:

"All the ministers of every denomination, let them come up to the front, here. Class-leaders, and stewards, and every one else, come up. Let us get where we can see one another. Come and kneel down, and let us ask for the baptism of fire to come upon us."

Nearly every one went to the front and stood around the speaker. At his request they then knelt on the floor, and many of them prayed, and with so much fervor that it really seemed as if another Pentecostal miracle were at hand. Today the routine of camp-meeting life began, and for the next nine days will be rigidly adhered to. There will be a prayer-meeting in the tabernacle every morning at 5 o'clock; at 8 A. M. a general experience meeting; at 10 A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7½ P. M., preaching; and at 5 P. M. a ministers' meeting. At the 1 P. M. bell there will be prayer in the tents.

PERSONAL.

The visitors here number over over two thousand, half of whom arrived today. About six hundred tents have been pitched, many of which are still unoccupied. Among the recent arrivals were: The venerable Father Coleman, of Pennsylvania; Father Reynolds, of Central New-York; Bishop Harris and family, of Brooklyn, who took up their quarters in a tent from which there is a charming look-out; L. A. Battersball, G. W. Kelsey, E. Rinehart, C. H. Applegate, Rev. W. H. De Puy, Rev. A. K. Sandford, and Rev. W. McDonald, Trustees of the Sea Cliff Grove Association; Rev. W. B. Osborne, New-Jersey; Rev. A. Lowry, Ohio; Rev. C. Mungar, Maine; Rev. W. L. Gray, Philadelphia; Rev. A. McLean, New-York; Rev. J. A. Wood, Pennsylvania, and Rev. J. S. Inskip, D. D., all of the National Association; Rev. J. E. Searles, Brooklyn, President of the Shelter Island Association.

James A. Bradley, Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. Crawford, New-York; Rev. W. T. Harlow, of the Providence Conference, wife and friends; Rev. C. A. Malsbury, New-Jersey; Rev. Mr. Bottome, of the New-York East Conference; Rev. J. W. Feight, Central Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Weech, Winchester, Va.; Rev. Pearsall Smith, of Philadelphia, formerly of the Friends' persuasion, and now of the Presbyterian Church, came this morning with a large number of friends. In the same boat were Rev. Dr. Levey, of the Bereau Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, and wife, accompanied by several members of his congregation. Dr. Levey has been known for many years as an earnest advocate of the subject of Christian holiness—the chief theme of all camp-meeting discourses. His sermon at Round Lake, last year, made a wonderful impression upon the minds of all present, and many are hoping to have the pleasure of hearing the Doctor again this year. The news of the sudden death, at Philadelphia, from spotted fever, of Rev. R. V. Lawrence, spread through the grounds today, and caused general regret. He attended Ocean Grove last week, of which Camp-meeting Association he was Vice-President.

SEA CLIFF GROVE.

This is an estate of 250 acres of high table land, well wooded, as its name implies, the beach having a smooth, sandy bottom, where salt-water bathing can be indulged in with comfort and security. When the Sea Cliff Grove Association, whose guest the National Camp-meeting Association now is, purchased the grounds and obtained their charter, they set about improving them with characteristic energy and ingenuity. They owned a sea front of a little over a mile in extent, and, selecting the most available point, they began sinking cribs and driving piles, and soon a pier 75 feet in width stretched out into the Sound a distance of 250 feet. From this pier they built a wide, smooth road up the sides of the hill to the top. The water supply was the next consideration. On the highest part of the grass-covered plateau a reservoir capable of holding 70,000 gallons, sprang into existence, followed by eight 700 gallon tanks at convenient localities. All of these were filled from a couple of springs running to waste at the foot of the hill, the water being forced up by means of a steam-pump. The water is pleasant to the taste, and as cool in this weather as if it were iced. A post-office, a telegraph line connecting with New-York and Brooklyn direct, soda fountains, apartments for ministers, several lodging-houses and dining-halls; kitchen ranges, fourteen feet long, like those used in the Grand Central, New-York; a tolerably well-stocked bookstore—"book concern," they call it; gas, a store-house and apparatus for extinguishing fires next came in succession. Rev. Wm. H. Boole, President of the Sea Cliff Grove Association, grows enthusiastic when speaking of the perfection of the kitchen appliances. "You can broil four dozen steaks, and in each of those ovens bake 250 pies, all at once," he said. The last of the improvements was a commodious wooden structure for Divine service, called the Metropolitan Tabernacle. It comfortably seats over 5,000 people. The improvements have cost the Association altogether $60,000; and the price of the grounds was $110,000.

That San Francisco Woman's Pistol—Card from Mrs. Stevens.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, June 27.

Mrs. Pitts-Stevens publishes the following card to the public:

> I have been most unjustly accused by the Press. I never pointed a pistol at Assemblyman Meeker, or any other person in my life. Being a member of the Peace Society, I am totally opposed to the use of fire-arms. I am forced to defend myself from this most unfortunate statement, and believe I am persecuted by opponents of the Woman's Suffrage cause; therefore, I request the Press throughout the Pacific Coast to publish this statement.
>
> EMILY PITTS-STEVENS.
>
> SAN FRANCISCO, June 25, 1872.

Mrs. Stevens denies that she pointed the pistol at Mr. Meeker, but does not deny having had the weapon in her possession. The truth of the whole matter, as near as can be ascertained from reliable eye-witnesses, appears to be this: Shortly after the first disturbance in the meeting, and the bandying of words between Meeker, Burke Phillips and the women, a lady friend of Mrs. Stevens handed her an unloaded Derringer pistol—she says, as an act of pleasantry. Mrs. Stevens placed the weapon in her pocket, and several persons saw it in her possession. When the meeting adjourned, and Mr. Meeker, Mrs. Stevens and others were in the hall leading to the street, she demanded satisfaction from the former, and soon drew the pistol. A reporter of a morning paper saw the pistol in her right hand, pointed [illegible] across her own body to the left. Then she changed the position of her hand, and brought the muzzle to bear directly upon the body of Meeker. At that instant the reporter caught hold of the pistol and drew it down. Mrs. Stevens would not let go her hold, and he wrenched the weapon out of her hand. Meeker passed on, and Mrs. Stevens asked the reporter to give her the pistol, and she would replace it in her pocket. He gave up the Derringer, and she put it away. The lady who gave it to her says the pistol was not loaded, and that she so told Mrs. Stevens at the time.

SHOCKING RECORD.

Thirty-six Deaths by Accidents and Violence in Pittsburg in a Single Month.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, July 2.

We find no record of the inquests held during the past month on the Coroner's books. The following, however, is believed to be a correct list of the persons who have been killed or who have died from unnatural causes during that time:

1, Richard Lenchtenheld, a boy drowned in the Allegheny, on the 1st; 2, John Smith, a German, fell dead from heart disease in a field in Mifflin township, on the same date; 3, unknown man found drowned in the Monongahela River on the 4th; 4, Mrs. Kelley, found dead in bed in Seventh Ward on the 4th; 5, Conrad Hartman, killed by the bursting of an emery wheel, at Hussey, Howe & Co.'s steel-works on the same date; 6, J. W. Jenkins, brakeman, killed at Mansfield, on the Panhandle Railroad, on the 5th; 7, Andrew Kettlebear, suffocated in a vault at St. Nicholas Hotel, on the same date; 8, Emilie Lienburger, committed suicide at the Union Depot Hotel on the 8th; 9, unknown German, committed suicide by hanging at Bloomfield, in Twentieth Ward, on same date; 10, Richard Carroll, killed by a house falling on him in Allegheny, on the 9th; 11, Richard Magraw, killed by a fall from a house in Allegheny, on the same date; 12, John Trainor, miner, crushed to death in Joseph Keeling's coal bank in Lower St. Clair township, on the 12th; 13, Jas. Ward, killed by a fall from a house on Second-avenue on the same date; 14, William Hatfield killed by Ambrose Lynch, in Allegheny, on the same date; 15, Edward M. Wilson, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela River, on the night of the 13th; 16, James Myers, a boy, run over by a wagon in East Liberty, on the 14th; 17, J. D. Snyder, torn to pieces by the fly-wheel at Hockenstein's brick-works, Allegheny, on same date; 18, James M. Meads, died in a cell at the lock-up, from intemperance, on the same date; 19, 20, Richard B. Maxwell and Frederick Kramer, crushed to death at Park Bros.' steel-works on same date; 21, Henry Addington, colored boy, run over by cars on Fort Wayne Railroad in Allegheny on the 15th; 22, John Trogmeier, a boy, run over by Pittsburg and Ormsby passenger-car in Birmingham on the 18th; 23, John Riley, suffocated in a fit at East Liberty on the 19th; 24, unknown man found drowned in the Allegheny River on the 22d; 25, C. Claridge, suicide by hanging in Spang's woods, Allegheny, on the 24th; 26, J. M. Lockhart, killed by a collision on Connellsville Railroad on the same date; 27, David Davis, killed by a collision at Cork's Run Tunnel, on Panhandle Railroad, on the 12th; 28, infant child found floating in the Ohio River at Bellevue station on the 24th; 29, Frank Stevens, drowned while bathing in Allegheny River on the 26th; 30, Mrs. Ellen Stewart, died from an overdose of laudanum administered by mistake, in Allegheny, on the 28th; 31, John Kaberwitz, found dead in his cell in county prison, on the 26th; 32, William Stahl, a boy, drowned in Allegheny River while bathing, on the 28th; 33, John Bach, a boy, accidentally drowned in the Monongahela, on the 29th; 34, Mary Ward, accidentally drowned at the Point on same date; 35, Samuel Sperin, suicide by hanging, at Elizabeth borough, on the 28th; 36, Charles Goldbach, killed by a runaway accident, in Baldwin township on the 29th.

Annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity.

From the Amherst (Mass.) Record, July 3.

The thirty-second annual Convention of the Chi Psi Fraternity was held with the Alpha Chi Chapter in this town, Thursday and Friday last. The fraternity was largely represented, delegates from most all the chapters being present. Quite an amount of business was transacted at the Convention. The public exhibition was held in College Hall, Friday evening, and was well attended. Henry V. Pelton, of New-York, Class of '66, presided. Rev. G. D. Consaul, of Herkimer, N. Y., delivered a fine oration: "The Promotion of High Manhood the Duty of College Society." Giles Babcock, of Stonington, Conn., recited a splendid poem: "The Unrecognized." The pleasure of the exercises was added to by the beautiful renditions of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, of Boston. At the conclusion of the exercises, the fraternity, with invited guests, took the equipages in waiting, and proceeded to Northampton, where the Convention supper was given at the Fitch Hotel.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Last Order.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the following as the last order of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to his troops, copying it from the original, and claiming that it has never before appeared in print:

> HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
> NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., May 2, 1865.
>
> GENERAL ORDERS NO. 22.—COMRADES: In terminating our official relations I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the obligations of good and faithful citizens, at your homes, as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tranquility to our country. You will return to your homes with the admiration of our people, won by the courage and devotion you have displayed in this long war. I will always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me.
>
> I now part, with feelings of candid friendship, and with earnest wishes that you may have hereafter all the prosperity and happiness to be found in this world.
>
> J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

Homicide in Sixty-Seventh-Street—A Man Killed With a Tin Can.

At midnight, on Wednesday, John Hisst, aged thirty-eight, a German butcher, residing at Ninth-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, had a quarrel with George Mikels, a German peddler, who lives at Sixty-seventh-street, near the Boulevard. A fight ensued between the men, during which Mikels picked up a small tin can and struck Hisst on the head with it, inflicting a severe wound. Hisst was not thought to be seriously injured, and was taken to his home. He, however, sank rapidly, and died at 5 o'clock last evening. Capt. Petty, of the Thirty-first Precinct, on being informed of the occurrence, at once arrested Mikels, and he is detained to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Suicide of a Disappointed Lover.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest yesterday, in the town of Scarsdale, upon the body of a young man named Martin McCue, who, about six weeks ago, arrived in this country, and went to work upon a farm in Scarsdale, and soon became acquainted with Mary Ann Fitzgerald, a girl of some sixteen years of age. Martin offered his hand and heart to young Mary Ann without effect, and, brooding over his blighted affections, he committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol. Verdict accordingly.

A Case of Supposed Cholera.

Dr. E. H. Janes, Acting City Sanitary Inspector, was notified yesterday that a sailor, whose name was not ascertained, had died at the boarding-house No. 20 Montgomery-street, from what was reported to be cholera. The body of the dead sailor was immediately removed from the house, and the premises were thoroughly disinfected by the Health authorities. The case will be fully investigated, and the actual cause of death ascertained.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 18 Dey-st.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louisa Frederickson, aged two years, of No. 1,441 Fourth-avenue, fell into a tub of hot water at her parents' residence on Wednesday night, and died in consequence yesterday morning.

Alfred Anderson, a homeless German, was locked up at Jefferson Market yesterday, in default of $1,500 bail, for appropriating [illegible] worth of female wearing apparel, the property of Lydia Calison.

Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest in the case of Mrs. Margaret Cobb, of No. 319 East Ninth-street, who is supposed to have been killed by her husband, Thomas Cobb, on Wednesday night.

Margaret O'Loughlin, six years old, of No. 317 West Nineteenth-street, who was run over on June 24, by a coal cart, driven by Patrick Clifford, of No. 410 West Forty-second-street, died yesterday. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

Rudolph Wangelin, aged fifty, a Prussian, while suffering from a fit of delirium tremens, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself at his residence, No. [illegible] street, leaving his wife and family totally unprovided for.

Albert Johnson, a colored man, was committed without bail at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing $65 worth of clothing from Louisa Benson and John Hays, charged by George Brady, at the Fifteenth Precinct, with burglary, was committed for examination.

BROOKLYN.

Charles Baggett, aged fifty-five years, was found dead in his bed at No. 30 North First-street, E. D., yesterday morning.

Yesterday afternoon a two-story brick house, No. 34 Hooper-street, owned by James Anthony, was damaged by fire to the extent of $300.

Anthony Gardner, a boarding-house keeper at No. 72 Congress-street, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Warren-street yesterday morning. The body was not recovered.

Some time during the night of the 3d inst. thieves entered a house in McDonough-street, near Yates-avenue, and stole thirty-six brass water-faucets and 200 pounds of lead pipe, all valued at $120.

William Sheridan, aged fifteen years, was arrested at 3¼ A. M. yesterday, charged with breaking into the stable of Peter Keenan, corner of Vanderbilt-avenue and Bergen-street, and stealing a set of harness worth $35.

Early yesterday morning some rowdies maliciously smashed in the plate-glass window of E. S. Leffler's fancy-goods store, No. 201 Broadway, Eastern District. The glass, which was worth $75, was completely destroyed.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, the body of a boy, aged about five years, was found floating in Erie Basin. It is supposed to be the body of little Robert McGinley, of No. 41 James-street, who was drowned a few days since.

J. D. McClasty's house, No. 104 Fulton-street, was damaged by fire at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday, to the extent of $500 on the stock and $1,000 on the building; insured. Catherine Doss, occupying the third floor, lost $300.

STATEN ISLAND.

A young man named Peter Mills, of Canal-street, Stapleton, was drowned while in bathing, on Wednesday evening, near Stapleton Dock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 4—5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜ for account. United States Bonds, [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 4—5 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.; sales [illegible] bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs generally dull.

PARIS, July 4.—Rentes, 55f. 2c.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the City of Antwerp, at 11 A. M.; for Germany, by the Weser, at 11 A. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:34 | Sun sets....7:33 | Moon sets....7:3[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:34 | Gov. Island..8:23 | Hell Gate..9:[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Bark Norma, (of St. John, N. B.,) Coalfleet, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. E. Cook.

Bark Leonidas, (of Boston,) Pales, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to master.

Bark Marie, (Fr.,) Bernard, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 18 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susn & Sons.

Brig C. A. Hoard, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Messenger, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds. with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Left in port brigs Rising Sun and Stephen Bishop, for New-York, ldg.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Young, Matanzas 11 ds. with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Brothers' Pride, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Banks, Cardenas 11 ds. with sugar to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. John W. Dodge, (of Gloucester,) Taylor, Maracaibo 20 ds. with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to J. A. Stetson. Has had fine weather, and been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. M. J. Farr, Conwell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Robert Nyhan, (of Harwich,) Doane, Baracoa 10 ds. with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. B. B. Webb, Gross, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Thomas J. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes 10 ds., with coffee to H. Becker—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—Arr. schr. Lilly, from New-York for New-Orleans.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 4.—Arr. schrs. Mary E. Pierson, from Hoboken, for Chelsea; Idaho, from Rockland, for New-York; J. S. Norris, from Gay Head, for Boston.

An unknown three-masted schooner is ashore on the Middle Ground, near West Chop.

Sld., all before reported excepting schrs. Billow, E. H. Gildersleeve, G. G. Jewett, Commodore Tucker, Wm. Conners, Webster Kelly, Idaho and Fannie Pike.

European Marine News.

PLYMOUTH, July 4.—Steam-ship Allemania, from New-York, arr. today and proceeded for Hamburg.

MOVILLE, July 4.—Steam-ship Anglia, from New-York, arr. yesterday and sld. for Glasgow.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
SCENT-BOTTLES, DRAM-FLASKS, TRAVELING-BAGS, SHAWL-STRAPS, &c.

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